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Maclean's

CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSMAGAZINE

MAY 25, 1992 \$2.25

THE ENVIRONMENT
A SUMMER COVERUP

ON THE ROPES

The Reichmann
Empire's Survival
Plan

Albert And Paul Reichmann





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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE MAY 21, 1992 VOL. 195 NO. 21

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COVER

O&Y ON THE ROPES

With as audacity that grew with each new project, the Reichmann brothers altered the skylines of three major world cities. But last week they admitted that 25 of their Canadian companies were insolvent and took shelter in the courts. The brothers' plan was to return the companies to solvency and Olympus & back to its flagship role. But creditors could block that ambition.

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SPECIAL REPORT

SUMMER COVERUP

While Canadians perform their annual spring rites, officials and doctors are issuing stark warnings about the dangers of getting too much sun. More ultraviolet radiation is reaching the earth because of damage to the ozone layer. The result could be a dramatic increase in skin cancer.

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CANADA

A TIME FOR MOURNING

Political reconstructions and charges of suicide among partners followed a tragic methane gas explosion at the Westray coal mine at Pictou County, N.S. While the nation paid its respects to the 26 victims, Premier Donald Cameron set up a public inquiry to investigate the tragedy.

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The Risks Of Summer

At the City Hall Day Care centre in Vancouver, supervisors expect parents to provide their children with lunch, spare clothing and a blanket for nap time every day. When warm, muggy weather arrives in the spring each year, they also ask the parents to supply their children with sunscreen lotion and hats. Like their peers in many parts of the country, staff members at City Hall Day Care have become keenly aware of the need to protect children from overexposure to the sun, particularly during the summer months. Children are particularly at risk from sunburn that can lead to skin cancer decades later. Sam Gleason, English, who is co-ordinator of the centre, "Most parents today are more aware of the dangers of sun than they were five years ago. Most kids wear hats every day now. A few years ago, nobody wore hats."

Many scientists say that the increased risks posed by the sun's rays are the result of damage that a gray of man-made chemicals, known as CFCs, have caused to a fragile layer of ozone gas in the Earth's atmosphere. Over time, that damage may prove to be reversible. And efforts are being made to phase out CFCs. Under a four-year-old international agreement known as the Montreal Protocol, the worldwide use of CFCs in consumer products and industrial processes is being gradually curtailed. Now, the Montreal Protocol is being held up as a model for what could be achieved another area of environmental concern when the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, otherwise known as the Earth Summit, meets in Rio de Janeiro next month. Staff Senior Writer Di Aron Jermol, who wrote this week's story on the dangers posed by the sun's rays (page 24), "It is frightening to think that the sun is becoming harmful to human beings and other forms of life. But it is also reassuring to see governments responding to solve the problem."



Kevin Aloysius: that the sun is becoming harmful to human beings and other life

Kevin Aloysius

Maclean's

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LETTERS

The roots of unrest

It was very disturbing to read about the riot in Toronto ("Young, black and angry," *Cover*, May 18). Ethnic racial tensions, especially by the black citizens of this country, have endured discrimination. Their outrage and anger are understandable; their suffering and indignity, unacceptable. Yet blacks and whites each have their share of heinous, who seek every opportunity to belittle grievances and create a climate for lawlessness. The leaders of the organized black protesters have always demonstrated discrimination as the root cause for this explosive behavior—and so they should. Yet they have the further responsibility to acknowledge the existence of self-serving criminal activity on both sides. Otherwise, the true cause to create public awareness of their suffering could be misinterpreted.

Charles P. Mooney,
Pawnee, Okla.

It has been very upsetting to watch the irresponsible destruction of Toronto. The attitude of our black leaders was a definite factor in the riot. Over the years, all they have done is point the finger at someone else. Most of us black Canadians are fed up with a leadership that has no interest in encouraging us in becoming productive citizens. What we need is a education workforce. If racism were an important factor, Chinese and East Indian students would perform as poorly as blacks. When we examine why these two groups do so well, it becomes obvious that a stable family unit and a good work ethic play a significant role. When we black people follow a similar pattern of behavior, we would be equally successful. But too many black men show little respect for their women and children, and a significant percentage of black children are left in the sole care of their mothers. The riots are not the root of the problem; they just happen to be very



Protests smashing store windows in Toronto: 'looting' and 'the true crusade'

convenient. Their job requires them to deal with a moral issue as a signpost of society that is visibly deteriorating.

Clément J. Powell,
Toronto

For me, the presence of Barbara Amiel in *Maclean's* has been a question of taking the bait with the good. After all, most of your articles contradict her frighteningly facetious opinions. Even so, her May 18 column on the riots in Los Angeles and Toronto, "Racism: an excuse for riots and theft," left me genuinely unsettled. Amiel reminds me of a child who has discovered bad words—I wish the solution were as simple as washing her mouth out with soap. Her recent remarks in my magazine ring like a slap in the face. As the mother of third-generation black Canadians, I feel betrayed.

Dennis Norris,
Pickering, Ont.

April 27) Milsard is entitled to a fair trial, entitled to face the same accusers who presented their testimony under questioning in the Supreme Court, entitled to be acquitted, entitled to walk out of a courtroom a free man. Anything less would be unacceptable.

T. C. Davis,
Chesley, B.C.

Banking on cupidity

Alan Fetheringham hit the nail on the head in his column about the stretch-the-belt-when-it-comes-to-Canada's-bank-as-leading-money-to-the-Richmond/Olympic & York capricious ("The confidence men raised the bar," May 11). As a small-businessman subjected to proscriptive financial extension every time that I go going along, I must have basis for a rant. I do not have any sympathy for their plight.

Doreen Sullivan,
Rexdale, Ont.

No laughing matter

First place in best-dressed male list and tied for first in biggest lightward amonged politicians—these proud firms Mulroney must be ("And the winners are," Opening News, May 11). But surely the parliamentary assistants pulled should have raised Mulroney ahead of John Crobie as teller of the worst piece—A, that is, success at intimidating had hence into legislation was a factor in setting.

Jeffrey Bernard,
Scarborough, Ont.

Letters may be considered. Please supply name, address and daytime telephone number. Write letters to the Editor, *Maclean's*, Maclean House, 1111 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1A7. On Jan. 1994, 1994-1995.

CLARIFICATION

In publishing the cover photo in the May 18, 1992, edition, *Maclean's* did not intend to imply that the individual depicted was in any way responsible for, or involved in, a Toronto riot or that he was engaged in antisocial conduct.

CORRECTION

In the Jan. 30, 1992, issue of *Maclean's*, the magazine identified an individual in a photograph as a "Toronto rioter in Calgary." In fact, the man does own a house, and *Maclean's* regrets any embarrassment caused by the mistake.



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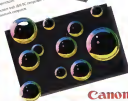
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COLUMN



Why Canada's school system is color-blind

BY DIANE FRANCIS

There have always been two Americas: one white and another populated by visible minorities. The United States is the richest country in the world, but made it a Third World nation comprised of 80 million Blacks and Hispanics who are disadvantaged educationally and, therefore, economically. It is a superb, American-style, and it is the reason why the United States is a social explosion waiting to happen unless there is a radical change in direction.

Any right-thinking individual must acknowledge that the systematic discrimination by a California jury was unconscionable in light of the video that showed the savage beating of a unarmed man who was already on the ground. The media quoted the mayor of Los Angeles, and several dozen of members and members followed, resulting in millions of dollars in damage and dozens of deaths. There was no justification for that violence, but the jury decision was a national disgrace, staining America's image as a country of fairness and decent jurisprudence.

Just days after pictures of the Colombian media was taken around the world, a similar, but smaller-scale, riot broke out in downtown Toronto. This followed the shooting death of a suspected Black drug dealer by a Toronto policeman after the man had pulled a knife and refused to drop it when ordered. While his death was tragic, the man was clearly in the country and his behavior was highly suspicious.

Obviously, there are serious questions raised by this tragedy. Perhaps the policeman could have wounded, not killed, the suspect. Conversely, perhaps the suspect was just about to murder the policeman who had to fire in self-defense. These questions should be answered at an inquiry that goes the facts in that case, then a hardy type of transparency of justice as occurred in Los Angeles. Canada is not a racist society, as America is.

That's not to say that there are not Canadian racists. But the Toronto riot was a racist affair encouraged by U.S. television coverage

Blacks get a fairer shake in Canada than in the United States when it comes to the critical matter of education

and by some local media. One newspaper published a list of Blacks shot by local police without stating the fact that there have been four times as many whites shot by police between January, 1986, and May 7, 1986—42 whites versus 12 Blacks. Unfortunately, there are no statistics as to how many Blacks not shot or the law so it is impossible to judge whether the shootings are proportionate or lopsided. In the absence of such facts, there is no way of judging whether Toronto's police are racist or merely trigger-happy, or no worse than others.

What is known, however, is that Blacks get a fairer shake in Canada than in the United States when it comes to the critical matter of education. Here, leading families in each province try to ensure that the same money is spent on all students and that extra funds are provided to schools with a disproportionate number of disadvantaged, damaged or educationally handicapped children. A society should be judged by its education system because it alone provides equality of opportunity to its next generations, irrespective of race or religion. This is important so that individuals can maximize their gifts and become successful citizens. Schools must be color-blind in enlightened societies.

But African education is a sign of a fever of well-heeled whites. This is because the lion's share of education dollars comes out of the local tax base, which means the richer the community, the better the education. Conversely, the poorer the neighborhood, the worse the schools. It is educational apartheid.

For instance, I grew up in a prosperous suburb outside Chicago and attended a high school in the early 1960s with splendid facilities. My American high school classmate who had a wonderful indoor Olympic-size pool and half a dozen gymnasiums. We had an elaborate theatre that sat 1,000 comfortably. Some of my instructors had PhDs. The language lab where we practiced French and German was state-of-the-art and our fourth year had top-notch equipment and a coach lived away from a college.

By contrast, my ghetto counterpart was lucky to be or she had a teacher with a university degree. None earned the salary of my teachers and there were no language labs, indoor pools, theatres or first-class athletic facilities. I remember a neighbor who was a severely disabled officer, captain, that rugged game by requiring that a C from my high school was equivalent to an A-plus earned at an inner-city school. That said it all.

Things haven't changed much since then, and only a few states have established equalization payments on a statewide basis. The result is that some white school districts spend four or more times the money per student than inner-city school boards spend. Of course, money isn't everything in education, but it sure helps, and without it is sufficient amounts there's absolutely no way to break the poverty cycle among Blacks and other disadvantaged people.

Despite differences between one country and another, school dropout rates among black youths in Toronto, according to a spokesman for the Black community, averaged U.S. levels of 66 per cent, which is more than double the provincial average of about 25 per cent. Needless to say, this is a formula for failure in today's tough job market. Dropouts of any race are shut out of the economic system. That is why it is no surprise for some Blacks to blame racism for dropout rates or high unemployment; they have only themselves to blame for philosophers if they failed to finish school or to do well in their studies. Perhaps the root of the problem is Canada's Black community in a value system that fails to put education above all else. Black leaders and role models must emphasize that education is a priority.

Canada, from this former American's point of view, is not unblemished when it comes to racial incidents, but it is certainly better placed ahead of the United States. Unfortunately, those who anger Canada's legislation, to terms of race relations may be misjudging the problems and therefore condemning themselves to missing the true solutions. But even worse than missing the mark and failing to place responsibility where it should be—on individuals and not society—they run the risk of alienating others by comparing Canada unfavorably to the United States. It is simply a last rap.

A TIME FOR MOURNING

The measures filled the white clapboard United Church in Bertha, N.S. Others, many with heads bowed, stood on the front lawn in mild spring weather as the strains of *America* Green sounded through two loudspeakers mounted outside. As birds chirped in the air, people listened to the voice of Rev. Marjorie Patterson eulogize Lawrence Bell, 38, whose body had been pulled three days earlier from the Westray coal mine in nearby Pictou, 150 km northeast of Halifax. Patterson spoke of Bell's love of hockey and the guitar, and his love for life. "Let us not say goodbye to Larry," she concluded, "just good night!" Then, the crowd of approximately 600 walked

A COAL COMMUNITY CLOSES RANKS IN THE WAKE OF A TRAGEDY—BUT TOUGH QUESTIONS BEGIN TO EMERGE

to their cars and began the somber procession to the cemetery—a grim journey that the friends and families of six other dead miners would also make later this day.

Subplots and back stories, political recriminations and charges of unsafe mining practices—all are the legacy of the May 9 northeast gas explosion that ripped through the government-owned Westray coal mine and left 36 men trapped at the end of a 3.6-km shaft, 250 m below the surface. A day later, workers found the bodies of 21 of the men, who had ranged in age from 22 to 41. Gathered in a Pictou high hall, the families of the remaining trapped miners clung to the slim hope that the rescue crews working night and day in the pitch-black, rubble-strewn shaft would find their loved ones alive. But over the next few days, the rescuers, known as desperados because of the 35-ft. Dräger air packs worn on their backs, discovered five more bodies. Finally, on days after the explosion, representatives of the company that had operated the mine, Carrigan Resources Inc. of Toronto, announced that there was no further hope of finding survivors. They suspended the search indefinitely because conditions in the mine had become too dangerous for the diggers.

As residents of the Pictou County area mourned, questions began to surface about the province's and Ottawa's financial involvement in the Westray mine. But the miners themselves responded to the tragedy stoically, with a mixture of grief and stubborn resilience.

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Destroyed mine site: 'A horror show'



Even with the bodies of 10 of their co-workers still entombed beneath the rock and rubble, local miners—whose provincial M.A.I.N. Conservative Premier Donald Cameron, one of the mine's fiercest supporters—vowed to return to the labyrinth of underground tunnels of Westray even tonight. "Coal miners are a loved apart from most people," observed James Cameron (no relation to the premier), a miner who lives in nearby New Glasgow.

Now Scotia's coal miners take pride in performing a tough, dangerous job in conditions that others would find unbearable. Even today, they work long shifts in hot, dusty air and dusty mine shafts. Many retire with work-related ailments, including rheumatoid arthritis, a result of operating heavy machinery, and black lung disease, or silicosis, caused by inhaling coal dust. Since 1935, more than 200 Nova Scotia coal miners—270 in Pictou County alone—have died as a result of mining disasters. Last week's tragedy confirmed that death is an occupational hazard for those who work the black rock. Said Joseph Backe, 55, who worked 25 years underground in the Cape Breton colliery: "We bring the coal up with our own sweat and blood."

Now like Backe have been descending into Nova Scotia's coal mines for nearly 300 years. Many of today's miners are direct descendants of the original lowland Scots, Welsh and northern English miners brought to Canada by British companies to work the rich Nova Scotia seams. For some, coal mining offers an opportunity to earn a decent living in areas of the province where there are few jobs. The unemployment rate in Pictou County is about 20 per cent, and jobs at Westray paid as much as \$35,000 a year.

Many miners protest that coal mining "gets in the blood"—generically by the time that members of the third or fourth generation of a family are ready to go underground. "When I grew up, all I heard about was mining," said John Thompson, 70, a retired miner living in Pictou. Added James Leithner, 56, a 15-year mining veteran whose father was the last man to die in a Pictou County coal mine before the Westray tragedy: "Mining has just been a way of life. It's as much a lifestyle I never considered doing anything else."

Coal miners are a close-knit family group. They rarely complain about their grueling and hazardous jobs—most of all to their wives, who live in constant fear for their husbands' safety. Says Mildred Wright of Westville, whose husband, George, was a coal miner and whose 45-year-old son, Carl, worked in the Westray mine before the accident: "It is hard on you. You always wonder whether they will be coming home." Although love is a constant companion in the shafts, the miners speak with quiet pride about their work—and about the spirit of camaraderie that develops among all who work in the coal face. Noted Robert Hogg, 71, who used to manage a mine in Pictou County: "When you are working in the dark a couple of miles below the surface, everybody has to look after each other."

That sense of brotherhood was obvious after

National Notes

A NEW TAX

While the Quebec government tabled a budget that included an increase in personal income taxes, it has announced a new four-per-cent levy on services such as car repairs and haircuts. The new tax is expected to produce \$300 million in additional revenue and lead to a decreased provincial deficit of \$3.5 billion in 1992-1993, down from the year's \$4.2 billion.

YES TO ABORTION FUNDING

Saskatchewan Health Minister Louise Samuel announced that the province's new provincial medical act will allow the costs of a physician's visit in October in which 65 per cent of voters favored ending women responsible for the cost of abortions. Samuel said that any move to eliminate medical funding for abortions could be challenged successfully under the Canadian Charter at the courts of appeal.

SETTING THE GROUND RULES

B.C. Supreme Court Chief Justice William Gauthier rejected an application from several media outlets to allow television cameras and tape recorders into the courtroom during the three-day trial of former premier William Vander Zalm that begins this week.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS

Former Parti Québécois public minister Michel Audet, 64, confirmed that he had no contact with Claude Morin, told him in 1977 that he had been acting as a paid RCMP informant since 1974. But Audet and other senior party officials contradicted Morin's assertion that he had informed them of a 1974 Parti Québécois leader René Lévesque of his activities in 1975 and again in 1979. They said that Lévesque had learned of Morin's double life in the fall of 1981, a few months before Morin was ousted from cabinet.

ONE MAN'S WAR ON DRUGS

Describing drug dealers as "the scum of the earth," Federal Revenue Minister Otto Jelinek said that he is actively lobbying his cabinet colleagues to bring as stiff mandatory prison terms for convicted drug smugglers and dealers.

IN SEARCH OF EQUITY

A House of Commons committee reported that, despite the federal government's five-year-old employment equity law, most employers have done little to hire more women, aboriginals, members of visible minorities and disabled people. The committee urged Ottawa to levy a new fine of \$50,000 against employers who fail to meet the federal equity goals.



Opposition now reveal to fight a government bill to establish the mechanism for a national referendum on constitutional reform. It is a move that is expected to be a key part of the government's strategy for its next election. The government's strategy for its next election is to win a majority in the House of Commons. The government's strategy for its next election is to win a majority in the House of Commons.

A former Parti Québécois premier Pierre Marc Johnson said that he is no longer committed to the need for Quebec independence. He added that "about 80 per cent" of the province's people have already decided that they do not want to secede. A poll conducted between April 22 and May 2 suggested that 55 per cent of Canadians would support a revised constitution that included recognition of Quebec as a distinct society. Some other and more well-known polls.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK
"Quebec gets what they want, Ontario gets what they want, we compromise the aboriginal people and to the West we say, 'See you later.' That's football."

—Alberta Premier Gerald Gonyea on his response to the West's constitutional demands.

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IT JUST FEELS RIGHT



Warships anchored at Sevastopol: a tug of war between Russia and Ukraine and a confusing clash of decrees

WORLD

A CRIMEAN CRISIS

During their cool, early springs, many Russians could not understand the Ukrainians by planning summer vacations to us now—the south. For Russia's citizens, from Gorbachev to the former Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev, the south has been a hot holiday spot. The Black Sea peninsula of Crimea, a well-known paradise of palm trees, seaweeds and warm-water beaches. But summer in Crimea doesn't seem to be hot and troubled this year. The contentious region, formerly part of Russia but given to Ukraine by the Kievskaia in 1954, is now at the center of a tense dispute between Russia and Ukrainian nationalists. Earlier this month, Crimea's own regional parliament made a bid for more autonomy from the Ukrainian government by passing a vaguely worded declaration of independence. And the legislators pledged to allow Crimea's citizens, 74 per cent of whom are ethnic Russians, to vote on that decision in a referendum next Aug. 2.

Politicians in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev reacted swiftly to what they clearly saw as a threat to their young country's territorial in-

THE BLACK SEA PENINSULA IS THE LATEST FLASH POINT IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

tegrity. Last week, they prompted the Crimean declaration, cancelled the referendum and gave the regional parliament one week to fall into line. But even those actions stopped short of demands by Ukrainian nationalists that President Leonid Kravchuk impose direct rule on Crimea's 2.7 million people. And as rumors persisted that Kravchuk would dissolve the Crimean parliament and rule the region directly from Kiev, Russian legislators in turn

warned that such a move could prompt retaliation. They threatened to annul the Soviet decree that originally transferred Crimea to Ukrainian jurisdiction.

The issue over Crimea was the latest—and perhaps gravest—bad point to emerge between Russia and Ukraine. Since last December's collapse of the Soviet Union, the two powerful Slavic neighbors have been at odds over such issues as just monetary policy, the disposition of nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory and control over the 375 ships of the Black Sea Fleet, many of them based at the strategic Crimean port of Sevastopol. Kravchuk seemed that he intended really to discuss the worsening Crimean problems with Russian President Boris Yeltsin. But he did not intend to consult his allies—widely shared in Ukraine—that Moscow refuses to treat Kiev as an equal. Said Kravchuk, "Those negotiations should be done on a stable level—even though sometimes we are not viewed as a state by Russia."

Certainly, deteriorating relations between Russia and Ukraine deepened the growing

preliminary about the continued survival of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the loose association of 11 former Soviet republics that has succeeded the U.S.S.R. While Yeltsin and his brother-in-law held a regular summit meeting in the Uzbek capital of Tashkent last week, the call call of presidential addresses sharply underscored the commonwealth's diminishing role as a forum for cooperation.

Kravchuk, a commonwealth founder and its second most powerful leader after Yeltsin, was among the missing. Also absent were the leaders of Moldova, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan, all of whom are also facing ethnic or political conflicts within their republics. Officially, Kravchuk and that he was unable to travel to Uzbekistan because of a scheduled meeting with Finnish President Mauno Kivimäki. But Ukrainian officials in Kiev offered a blunt explanation for the president's absence: Kravchuk has decided that the commonwealth is little more than a force for Russian operations.

For his part, Yeltsin presented controversy of another sort upon landing in Tashkent, he seemed to many eyewitnesses to be extremely high-spirited after a three-hour flight involving criticism about his administration's penchant for drinking heavily when he is under pressure.

Meanwhile, Kravchuk's aides confirmed that he was unwilling to leave Kiev as long as Yeltsin and Russian ministers of state were in Crimea. The territorial dispute is, in large part, one of the Soviet empire's passionate passions to its successor states. Since the Soviet Union's collapse, Russia and Ukraine have given Crimea to Kiev in 1954 as an anniversary present marking 500 years of present between Ukraine and Russia. At the time, the Crimean peninsula made little sense to the region. At the time, the Crimean's role was supreme, and the move even had a certain administrative logic because Crimea, physically separated from the mainland, has its only land leader with Ukraine.

But with Ukraine now an independent state, many Russians and top government officials have openly resented their country's loss of a region that Catherine the Great wanted from

the Turks in 1783. Last April, in fact, the Russian parliament passed a motion urging Ukraine to reconsider Khrushchev's chemical transfer of Crimea. And at almost the same time, Russian Vice-President Alexander Rutskoy was on a visit to Sevastopol, where he put the matter more bluntly: "Crimean issue," declared Rutskoy, "must be solved."

Rutskoy, in public at least, has taken a milder approach than that of his outspoken deputy. But at several points in his political struggle with Kravchuk, the Russian deputy has clearly indicated his desire that the Black Sea Fleet, a naval force that Catherine the Great founded, should remain in the hands of Russia—or at least under commonwealth control, controlled in Moscow.

The tension generated by the tug of war between Russia and Ukraine is palpably evident in Sevastopol, a city once known as the white-washed buildings that is the headquarters of the Black Sea Fleet. There, many of the 70,000 officers and sailors who serve as the largest warship base in the world are in a state of constant stress.

"These political games can lead to bloodshed," said Igor Kasatonov, CB editor of the fleet.

Yeltsin and Kravchuk have stopped that continuing clash of decrees, but there has been little progress in negotiations over the fleet's fate. As a result, Sevastopol has continued to be the setting for a so-called battle of the attrition. That commonwealth's fleet, under the command of CB admiral of the fleet, Admiral Boris Kabanov, is a real winner who formerly served under Kravchuk, jumped ship in April in order to become commander of the Ukrainian navy—a move that he has no ships.

So far, it is the commonwealth's Kravchuk, who has taken a milder approach than that of his outspoken deputy. But at several points in his political struggle with Kravchuk, the Russian deputy has clearly indicated his desire that the Black Sea Fleet, a naval force that Catherine the Great founded, should remain in the hands of Russia—or at least under commonwealth control, controlled in Moscow.

World Notes

L.A. SEIZURES

Police in Los Angeles charged four young members of the street of truck driver Raymond Brown during last month's riotous riots. Brown, 26, was released after spending two weeks in hospital. In the wake of the riot, record-level gun sales were reported in the L.A. region.

YUGOSLAV ISOLATION

Calling upon nations that already were part of the community of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the United States and the 12-member European Community notified their ambassadors from the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade, to leave their ambassador to plan to accept Canadian peacekeepers in neighboring Croatia and in Slovenia, the Russian capital.

DEPORTING BOAT PEOPLE

Refugee and Vietnam agreed to formally request, from the thousands of Vietnamese who had drifted up to Hong Kong, to leave the country. Those affected cannot remain in the West because they are classified as non-refugees.

A HUNGRY PLANET

A UN report said that at least 900 million people—about one-third of the world's population—were undernourished. The study added that nearly 13 million children under the age of 5 die annually as a result of malnutrition and infection.

OPENING THE FILES

On director Robert Golan and his chief William Sessions both said a Senate hearing that they support the release of classified information about the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy in order to resolve lingering doubts about whether Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

SATELLITE SHARED

Using just three hours, three astronauts spent walking from the shuttle Endeavour, our globe's largest 41-ton communications satellite, stepped out from space and handed it into the cargo bay for repairs. The crew also released it with a new booster rocket capable of putting it into a wider orbit.

NECK AND NECK

Early returns in the Philippine election, where vote counting takes a week or more, showed Marcos' defense secretary Fidel Ramos and anti-Marcos congressman Manuel Dominguez-Santiago in a close race to succeed President Corason Aquino. More than 50 people were killed during the country's first democratic elections campaign in 23 years.

an experienced and highly respected naval strategist with a brilliant ancestor's build and a gruff voice, who represents the Black Sea Fleet. "The most important thing is that my officers and sailors understood that these political games can lead to bloodshed," he said.

By contrast, Kuchin has few tangible assets beyond a 30-member staff and temporary headquarters in a school for petty officers. Like Kuchin, he is an ethnic Russian. But Kuchin's dashing good looks and Clark Gable countenance give him a commander's bearing, as if Hollywood had met Ukraine's request for an admiral. Standing outside his officers' school and speaking about the hardships of several poe crons wandering about the country's grounds, Kuchin confidently predicted that he would eventually command a navy that was strong enough to defend Ukraine with its economic interests. "Our main task is to divide the fleet, but simply to take what belongs to Ukraine," he said. "That means we should get that part of the fleet that is leased here."



Ukrainian sailors near Crimean War anniversary during week

But in Crimea, supporters of the region's independence drive up their ultimate objective as to become independent of both Russia and Ukraine. According to Vladimir Klyuchev, the chairman of the Republican Movement of Crimea, after a successful break with Ukraine, the peninsula would become a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States. In the

first step toward that goal, Klyuchev's 1,200-member organization had no difficulty in collecting 226,300 signatures from local voters—78,000 more than the minimum number needed to place the independence referendum before the Crimean electorate that even before Kiev

we would prefer to be part of Russia."

In Ukraine, meanwhile, leaders of the republic's influential nationalist group Rukh (Rivnomyr) argue that the drive for Crimean independence is simply the latest Russian attempt to grab Ukrainian territory. And, they add, while the Soviet empire's internal borders may have been drawn, and redrawn at the Kremlin's command, importing war that ultimately may again could spark a flood of potentially explosive land claims because former Soviet republics

few observers expect the differences over the Crimea or the Black Sea Fleet to lead to a military clash between Russia and Ukraine. Even the most ardent anti-foreigner political demands that will determine the size of their commands, about that question. "I am 100 per cent sure that this problem will be resolved peacefully," said Ukraine's Russian fleet traveling east from Sevastopol, border along the wild and beautiful Crimean coastline at Yalta, an airy three-story summerhouse offers a view looking to the sea and the unpredictable nature of events in the former Soviet Union.

Ukraine. It was in that dark case months ago that Soviet leader Gorbachev, belonging to Crimea, became a captive during the attempted coup that ultimately destroyed the old Soviet Union.

MALCOLM GRIFFIN in St. Petersburg

colored that Aug. 2 battle, the 28-year-old Klyuchev candidly revealed his movement's political purposes. In Sevastopol, Crimea's capital and a sprawling industrial center located 70 km inland, Klyuchev told Moscow. "We want to join the CIS. But if the commonwealth has the same fate as the Soviet Union, then

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But in the aftermath of the Soviet collapse, there are clear signs that the role of military service is alive. In the town of Evpatoria itself, perched like a Neolithic outpost between the crumbling mountains, fishermen who grow up in the sea-side fishing village of the village to fight again. Such has been the case of Vladimir Kuchin, a Baltic-born sailor who served in the British navy. The presence of the damaged and battered but in the navy, with its nearly 100-year-old fleet. "Major and Mrs. John's Britisher Jones Ltd." represented a triumph of perseverance for the travel company based in Kent, England. But, and her husband, Tom, a former British army officer, spent much of the past year getting official clearance to conduct an eight-day tour of Crimea War sites. Since February 1945, when British Prime Minister Winston Churchill appeared in a quick trip to the historic battlefields after a conference of Allied powers in Yalta, 86 km to the east, the presence of the Black Sea Fleet has closed the region to almost all visitors.

M. G.

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ON THE ROPES

THE REICHMANNS
ASK THE COURTS
TO PROTECT
THEIR MONEY-
LOSING EMPIRE

For anyone travelling into Toronto, the gleaming white spire of First Canadian Place, the tallest office building in the Great Lakes, is an unmistakable symbol of the city's financial district. In the same way, as an investor approaching London's airport over the River Thames can find to spot the soaring marble profile of Canary Wharf. And now, going at Manhattan's island skyline is likely to cause the three-faced tower of the World Financial Center, each topped with a distinctive geometric roof. These striking buildings are more than mere monuments to their makers, the brothers Allan, Paul and Ralph Reichmann. With an industry that coincided with each new project they undertook, the Toronto-based developers reinforced the face of some of the world's most important cities. That made it all the more troubling last week when successful representatives of the Reichmanns' Canadian companies, including their flagships, Olympia & York Developments Ltd., announced that the firm's "was insolvent."

With that admission, the Reichmanns took a step that had been expected for weeks and sought protection from the courts against their creditors. "This is not bankruptcy," O&Y's president, Gerald Greenwald, fervently told reporters the day after that company and its Canadian affiliates applied for protection under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act. In fact, he added, "With the co-operation of our lenders, we are confident that Olympia & York will emerge in a stronger enterprise to resume its leadership among global property developers." But that optimism straggled in doubt, much less than the Reichmanns' empire over-



First Canadian Place dominates

MARCH 5

O&Y denies it is in financial trouble and that it is "current on all its obligations."

MARCH 22

O&Y confirms it must restructure as much as \$22.5 million in debt.

MARCH 24

U.S. banker Thomas Johnson replaces Paul Reichmann as president of O&Y. He resigns after two weeks.

MARCH 27

O&Y's major lenders open restructuring talks with the company in Toronto.

APRIL 1

O&Y fails to repay a \$400-million loan and fails to make a scheduled \$53-million contribution towards extending London subway service to Canary Wharf.

APRIL 10

New O&Y president Gerald Greenwald meets nearly 100 creditors in Toronto and asks for \$200 million in new loans.

APRIL 22

After meeting with Paul Reichmann, Ontario Premier Bob Rae rules out a provincial bailout for O&Y.

APRIL 26

Grand money, Prudential Insurance Co. of America sues to return from O&Y's Prime Centre building in Toronto.

MAY 4

Finance Minister Don Mazankowski says Ottawa will not guarantee a loan for the sale of O&Y's Exchange Tower, Toronto Stock Exchange.

MAY 7

O&Y offers London-based creditors a 25-percent revolving loan in the newly-issued company, as well as 10 per cent of Canary Wharf, in return for \$700 million in new loans and a five-year holiday from repayments on an estimated \$14 billion in existing loans.

MAY 14

A British court declares that O&Y owns Morgan Stanley \$701 million for the buyback of an office tower at Canary Wharf.

In Toronto, O&Y files for protection for its Canadian assets from creditors under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act.

In New York City, O&Y files for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Act.

and to operate outside the protection of the courts, and creditors in New York City and London could not as early as this week to sue under local law.

In Canada, the company took its action just hours before lenders could sue its 72-story First Canadian Place tower. After a dramatic evening court appearance, Ontario General Court Judge Robert Blair awarded O&Y the protection it sought for its core Canadian assets. Blair gave O&Y a five-month deadline to work out a new schedule for the repayment of more than \$14.9 billion in debt that it owes to 91 creditors. But until Oct. 31, those creditors will not be able to sue any of O&Y's assets in settlement of its unpaid bills.

Other Canadians, meanwhile, were left to look for order in the carefully mediated restructure. Reassurances emanating from O&Y's spokesmen, Chief among them, clearly, was a renewed appreciation for the economic law of supply and demand. Just as the Reichmanns rode the crest of the greatest urban building boom in history during the 1980s, they could not escape the consequences when the real estate boom ended.

build new office towers and commercial centres overtook the ability of the marketplace to absorb them. When the oversupply of too many buildings—and too few tenants—forced down both rental income and property values, the Reichmanns found themselves with dozens of buildings that were overpriced for more than they were worth.

Downfall: Their downfall was compounded by the fact that nearly all of their ambitious developments were financed with borrowed money. Since 1982, for instance, the Toronto developers were struggling to avoid the most spectacular bankruptcy in history. Noted economist David Jones at Aubrey G. Landon & Co. Inc., a New York City firm, commented last week, the Donald Trumps were the first in. The bigger and more respected developers like Olympia & York went last.

Beyond that, the Reichmanns' action had only muted effects on the national economy. Traders on the Toronto Stock Exchange declined expectations and responded to reports of O&Y's filing late on May 14 by driving up the price of most stocks, including those of several lenders that have lost money to O&Y, as early trading the following morning. The Toronto exchange's index of 300 leading stocks actually ended the week slightly higher than it had been just before the Reichmanns' announcement. The Canadian dollar also gained on international markets.

Still, details continue to surround the Reichmanns' ability to restructure their massive debt in a way that will allow them to repay it from their repossessed real estate. Already, Citicorp, one of its largest creditors, has written off \$115 million in loans to O&Y and classified the remaining \$330 million as non-performing. The court documents that O&Y

Business Notes

FOR POORER, FOR POORER

For the first time since 1963, the average family income in Canada has declined. Statistics Canada reported that, on average, families earned less after taxes in 1992, down 2.2 per cent from 1989, after accounting for inflation. Economists blamed the deterioration of the economy and higher federal and provincial taxes, along with drawbacks of social assistance payments, for the decline.

BLACK'S \$750-MILLION GAMBLE

Conrad Black is ready to bid \$82 million for the aging New York Daily News, according to *London's Financial Times*. He is willing to commit his fortune to modernize the publication, including the installation of new presses, but will demand a 35-percent cut in permanent jobs from the union. However, Black is not the only interested party. Another U.S. News & World Report publisher, Matthew Zachman,

DOWN, BUT NOT OUT

The beleaguered Thrift-owned Marks and Spencer Canada chain announced that it will close 25 of 67 department stores by the end of January and lay off about 300 employees in a crunch. The chain, which has stores from Halifax to Vancouver, has lost money in all but three of the past 20 years it has operated in Canada.

GOD'S LITTLE WIFE SERVICE

U.S. influence brought Pat Robertson's request for the struggling United Press International news service for \$7 million. The service has spent most of the past decade under legal bankruptcy protection from its creditors. Robertson described the deal as a "little opportunity" for God to bless society.

SHOPPERS ATTEMPT

Major Ontario retailers remained closed on Sunday, but only because they are going to court. But a new government move may change the law banning Sunday shopping. Two weeks ago, retail chains such as Consumers Distributing and Eaton's had threatened to defy the government and face fines of between \$500 and \$250,000 by opening on Sunday. Retailers' efforts have signalled that changes in the law are imminent.

NOT FOR SALE

The house-burnt report that began early this year is showing signs of fading. In April, house sales declined by 11.4 per cent compared with the same month last year as more than half of Canada's major housing markets, according to the Canadian Real Estate Association.

filed suit on what the company described as "a preliminary plan of conspiracy"—essentially the blueprint of the financial settlement that Oxy and its affiliates have offered their lenders. The plan would postpone principal repayments on Oxy's debt until at least 1997. Until then, Oxy would pay interest on its debt to the lenders of company shares, lumpsum over up to 20 per cent of its surviving stock to creditors. That proposal means, of course, that the company's bondholders would be required to wait until after this month, when Oxy attempted to secure new financing for its partially floated \$1-billion Canary Wharf development (page 28). For one thing, the lenders noted, the offer of increasing stock allows no opportunity to influence Oxy's management decisions. For another, Oxy stock is not publicly traded, making it difficult to value and expensive to sell for cash. Meanwhile, the Rosenbergs may be forced as early as this week to seek court protection for the remaining British and American legs of their corporate empire in New York. That action would almost certainly prompt the company to seek Chapter 11 protection under U.S. bankruptcy law (page 29).

Trouble! The family could soon be in deeper trouble in Britain, as well. For one thing, the Rosenbergs have until May 31 to pay \$150 million to Morgan Stanley and Co., which last week won a court ruling involving a dispute over a building that the investment house built and occupies at Canary Wharf.

While our cat could spend that ruling, other problems loom. "Consider 'What if' the company acknowledged as its worst nightmare: generating sufficient revenues to meet its operating expenses, debt-service requirements and construction costs."

However, the Rosenbergs received some encouraging signals last week when confirmation that the British government may rent 500,000-square feet of offices in Canary Wharf for the approximately \$15 million that the Jews would generate in small rents is only a small fraction of Oxy's immediate cash requirements.

At best, the Rosenbergs brothers now face months, and perhaps years, of restrictive court supervision. Under the terms of last week's Ontario court order, Oxy and its affiliates will have to report for the next five months to a "trust-appointed" court-appointed "monitor"—accountant Bernard Wilson, a senior partner of the Toronto accounting firm Price Waterhouse. It is also likely that the family's Canadian children will meet on a selling of more of its assets, in addition to those in U.S. real-estate companies such as Oxy's Canadian subsidiary and Canadian oil company Shell Oil Co. Ltd., that the

brothers have already put on the block. But if both Canadian and British acts of creditors accept the Rosenbergs' most recent restructuring proposals, the settlement would leave at least 10 per cent of Oxy's ownership, and all debt voting, stock indirectly held. While less than the 100-per-cent ownership that the Rosenbergs have enjoyed since the development company was founded in 1965, that disbanding would still leave the brothers firmly in control of Oxy. And whatever the

banks are believed to have loaned Oxy and its affiliates about \$3 billion, and analysts predict that the banks were likely to restrict credit to other borrowers as they attempt to absorb any write-downs of loans to Oxy in the months ahead.

The outlook for companies with large commercial real estate holdings is even shiffler—less because of Oxy's revelations than as a result of the same conditions that brought the Rosenbergs to the verge of bankruptcy. "The prob-



Brian Wilson and Paul Rosenbaum tour Canary Wharf. "This is our bankruptcy."

lem is not Olympia & York," noted Michael Criviken, president of Inhomotronics Ltd., an Ottawa economic forecasting company. "The problem is that real estate assets in the world are worth 25 or 50 per cent less than what they were valued to be a couple of years ago." Among the companies whose balance sheets are likely to be hit hard as they take account of the fall in real estate values is Brascan Ltd.—one of the aims of Toronto's Thomson Group, which has already been battered in recent weeks (page 38).

Other Canadians, however, are unlikely to feel much immediate impact from the latest upsurge at Oxy. For most residents of the cities where the Rosenbergs have placed their stamp, their legacy will be modest contributions to the urban landscape. That the visionary men who transformed a stretch of former landfill into Manhattan's World Financial Center and the man-down docklands of east London into Canary Wharf may not be the end enough to preserve their ownership of the buildings is, like most of the Rosenbergs' life, a private family affair.

Risks and other real estate companies lead the list of businesses that stand to lose from the Rosenbergs' financial difficulties. Canadian

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The outlook for companies with large commercial real estate holdings is even shiffler—less because of Oxy's revelations than as a result of the same conditions that brought the Rosenbergs to the verge of bankruptcy. "The prob-

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Canary Wharf: a combination of meticulous workmanship and eerie emptiness

A MONUMENT 'HERE TO STAY'

CANARY WHARF TRANSFORMS LONDON

In the Henry Addington Park, a couple of broadened streets away from Canary Wharf, business boomed last week as the afternoon crowd poured into the surrounding office towers. Despite reports of another financial crisis buffeting Canary Wharf's developers, Olympia & York Developments Ltd. (O&Y), the best friend across what the pub's owners claim is the longest bar in Britain (O&Y itself), drinkers spilled out onto the pub's terrace overlooking the nearby brown waters of the Thames, a river that once welcomed ships leaving business from the Canary Islands and other goods from around the world into London's old port. "At last, here, you can move in here," said Ryan Barker, the Henry Addington 35-year-old manager. "We're here to stay—whatever happens in Olympia & York."

While our fight of bankruptcy, the \$7-billion project that is most responsible for putting it to the edge is already a fast-growing fact of life. On weekdays, 3,500 people go to work at Canary Wharf, and thousands more pass through its business or simply to stare at the gleaming towers. By the end of the year, the total is scheduled to rise to 10,000, as new

wharfing—or ductfully disconnecting—Rivers through the Henry Addington is routinely crowded, there are still far too few ferries to give the project the bustling feel of a central neighborhood. Even in mid-afternoon, it just seems more like an almost deserted set for some fantastic movie. And many Londoners accustomed to the low noise and gritty quality of their city, say that they do not like Canary Wharf's grandiose and cold, unattractive quality. "They can say they've planted 500 or 600 trees, but it's still a very clinical place," said Richard Hopkins, the manager of a most-famous branch of Rymer, Britain's leading stationary company.

Taking: Most of those who work at Canary Wharf, however, say that they like the site, despite the controversy surrounding the project. Pub manager Barker says that the Henry Addington is valued at three times more money than his company expected when it opened last September. "It's nothing for the stockholders from options to drop 300 or 400 pounds for a group of eight or ten years," he said. "There's no measure down here."

Business is also good for Peter Wigg, owner of the News on the Wharf, the paper's only newspaper-and-tobacco store. Wigg expected to lose money for the first two years after he opened in October, but he stated he says that he began to make money in two weeks. Like other office workers and store owners, Wigg said that his only worry is that one's crime might result in Canary Wharf being passed to new managers. Unlike other landlords, added Wigg, the Richman brothers treat sub-tenants with respect. Equally appreciative was Richard Brink, owner of an old River Thames coal barge that was converted into a floating restaurant on the site. Said Wigg: "I've never dealt with a more honorable group. They have been totally honest with us."

Canary Wharf's main weakness has always been its location—four kilometers of residential areas and run-down housing east of the City, London's financial district. Even strong supporters of the project complain about the poor access to Canary Wharf from the rest of London. The red, white and blue lines of the Docklands Light Railway connect the project with the City, but the DLR has been plagued by frequent breakdowns and delays. Before its finished work, O&Y spent tens of millions of dollars upgrading the line and agreed to pay almost half the \$1.6-billion cost of extending London's subway system to Canary Wharf. But one's crisis has raised doubts that the extension will be completed by 1998, as planned. For those who have already set up shop on London's new business frontier, there is one doubt that Canary Wharf will fly—eventually. "Canary Wharf's been lovely," said senior vice president of the Wharf's management. "But the place will never."

ANDREW PHILLIPS in London

BATTERY NOT INCLUDED

O&Y PROTECTS ITS NEW YORK CITY HOLDINGS

As the Circle Line cruise boat chugged slowly round the top of Manhattan about last week, a group of tourists on deck chattered incessantly—and they were alerted by the sight of four state buildings on the edge of the Hudson River. Even as a city paled by arresting sights, where extravagant art deco structures are juxtaposed with modern skyscrapers, the World Financial Center makes a statement. The dull sheen of its tape-colored marble surfaces dominates the cluttered display that man sharply behind it. Within its thickly carpeted offices, retail walk, prestigious names in Merrill Lynch & Co., American Express Co. and the Nations Securities Co. Ltd. Little wonder that the imposing complex is regarded as one of the glittering jewels at the crown of the Richman family's troubled-Olympia & York Developments Ltd. (O&Y). By the end of last week, it also remained under the order of Richman assets under court protection, although for how long is far from certain.

Singlet: For some of the hundreds of visitors who daily tour the World Financial Center, its ownership is considerably less interesting than the singular design of Argentinean architect César Pelli. At the structure's heart is a revolving glass sphere—known as the Water Garden—which, between 14 July and golden years and yields a dazzling view of the Hudson River and the New Jersey shore beyond its broad expanse. In the water's nearby corners, bankers and bankers in tailored suits and tailored bankers guide the dozens of visitors who pose for photographs in their worksheds and smokers. Said one security guard, wearing a tiny point emblazoned with O&Y's crest: "This place is a real attraction. We get a lot of tourists. Though here, especially on the weekends, it blows them away."

Indeed, as one questions the transformation that the Richman brothers have worked on what was once merely a vacant lot on the edge of Manhattan's thriving financial district, a quarter of a century before the Towers developers acquired the 16-acre site in 1980, it was a barren spot of demolished docks and landfill. Although over the years several developers had proposed plans for the site, known as

Battery Park, none had ever taken shape. As a result, New York City's scenic urban commentators expressed considerable skepticism when the then unknown Richmans announced plans to contract six million square feet of office space on the site. In the end, the Richmans' gamble paid off handsomely after it opened in 1984, the World Financial Center



World Financial Center: a glittering attraction

including towers at 60 Broad St. and 237 Park Ave. Last week, the family's lawyers told a U.S. federal bankruptcy court that "while Olympia & York U.S. has experienced its own liquidity problems, it is presently attempting to resolve such difficulties through commercial negotiations with its lenders." Indeed, spokesmen for the Richmans have maintained throughout recent weeks that the family's New York properties are in relatively good financial health, with assets of \$5.3 billion (excluding debts of less than \$1 billion).

Still, the Richmans face continuing challenges in the American market. The year thing, O&Y U.S. may raise \$45 million by July 1 to pay city property taxes on its buildings. As well, the company may have to spend as much as \$24 a square foot to remove asbestos material from millions of square feet of space in several of its New York buildings.

Bankholders: A more immediate hurdle may arise as early as next week. At a meeting that scheduled for May 15, O&Y representatives are expected to give up U.S. bondholders for a default of upcoming interest payments due at the end of June. Since March, the company has defaulted on interest and principal payments on several U.S. buildings, including management held against the World Financial Center. According to one Wall Street observer, "There is no question that creditors for the U.S. assets would auction and seize properties of their own for a decade that O&Y was diverting its cash away from them. It's just a matter of time before the problems trickle through to the United States."

Many of the Richmans' pressing problems in the U.S. real estate market, however, have already been fore-shadowed as the World Financial Center. There, several of the luxury shops along the Water Garden have closed, victims of the recession. Although areas of O&Y's latest difficulties had on apparent effect on those malls through the gloomy hours since the complex last week, one French banker said that he was prepared to advise the company in order for the property. An O&Y spokesman from its most clear eye on the company's U.S. assets, has last may soon be forced by O&Y.

DEBORAH MUMFORD in New York City

CAUGHT IN THE WEB

THE REICHMANNS' TROUBLES MAY TOUCH THE BRONFMANS

The question was posed at a time of greater politeness. "Why," as an unidentified middle-aged man asked the executives at the Blackstone Reversion Inc. annual meeting in Toronto earlier this month, "is the investment community so down on Black?" Added the second-sounding investor: "I get nervous when I see large investors stopping away." In fact, investors both large and small have been staying away from Black lately. Their aversion has focused down the financial holding company's stock price to a low last week of \$14.25 per share. Black has seen its shares lose their value there at least in the average among other holding companies that have also been hit hard by lagging revenues, lower profits and slow growth. But Black president William L. Reisman offered the wondering investor little enlightenment. Saying that he was able to explain the market's judgments, the stocky dryer expressed confidence that Black's short price would recover when the economy picks up. He did not mention the explanations most often heard elsewhere in the investment community: the impact that the severe financial problems of the Blackstone Family's Guyana & Yukon Developments Ltd. (BKYD) are having on the corporate empire of Edward and Peter Bronfman, Black's largest shareholder.

Indeed, the Bronfmans' sprawling corporate empire, known as the Edger Group after its central holding company, Edger Enterprises Ltd., has been under pressure for more than two years. Edger's main stakes in Canada's three largest publicly traded real estate companies, its second-largest trust company, Royal Trust Co. Ltd., John Labatt Ltd., the country's second-largest food and beverage company, as well as the parent company of the latter's subsidiary, TSE Inc. In all, the Bronfmans' fortune is estimated to total \$5 billion.

Losses: And clearly, the reasons for Edger's slide go beyond the Bronfmans' association with the Reichmanns. The reversion has struck particularly hard at Edger's real estate and real estate holdings. Loan losses at the United Kingdom and unexpected problems at a California-based development have weakened the earnings of TSE Financial Corp., the group's financial services holding company. In addition, the company's web of cross-funding among the Bronfman companies is increasingly unpopular with some large investors, who have expressed the group for its treatment of other shareholders. Montreal investment manager Benjamin Jernissewski, for one, complained that Edger



Edward (left) and Peter Bronfman: threat to the commercial real estate market

"was roughed over minority shareholders" earlier this year when he objected to the board of Labatt. "They shined the board," declared Jernissewski. "That does not inspire confidence."

Another threat to Edger emerged last week when Moody's bond rating service of New York City announced that it was not only lowering its rating of the long-term debt issued by one of the group's food-product companies, MacMillan-MacLeod Ltd. of Vancouver, but placing the debt at a second Bronfman unit, Toronto-based Nicorette Alimentaire, on credit alert.

Still, the Reichmanns' problems have had an impact on Edger. The two families have close business together for more than a decade: the Reichmanns own an interest in Edger's real estate holding company; they have done various deals together in the past and own representative seats on the boards of many Edger companies.

They also share the more laid-back: the Cavendish Imperial Bank of Commerce. And the threat to the commercial real estate market posed by an OAT collapse has investors wary today to decide who the reversion's real victim might be. Declared David Smith, a financial analyst with Nestlé-Thomson Inc. of Toronto: "A few factors are at work here, first of all the reversion."

Debt: What is known is that shares in Home and several other companies controlled by the Bronfmans have fallen sharply since OAT's troubles surfaced. Since the beginning of March, just before OAT's financial difficulties became apparent, Home stock has lost 22 per cent of its value. The Toronto Stock Exchange's financial management index, which tracks the performance of companies like Home, also fell, but only by 10.4 per cent. Some other Edger units have fared almost as badly. Edger's extensive real estate holdings have

been the hardest hit. Bronfman Ltd., a Toronto-based real estate company with interests in commercial and residential real estate across the country, had essentially melted away as a result of the reversion. Even before OAT's problems became apparent, Bronfman's shares had fallen to \$4.90 from a high of \$32.75 in 1990, and since early March they have lost another 50 per cent of their value. To reduce its massive debts, the company is trying to sell one-quarter to one-third of its real estate holdings within the next year or two. But investors openly worry that if Bronfman loses OAT it will sell a substantial portion of its present commercial real estate at distress prices, that would depress real estate values even more, adding to Bronfman's financial problems.

As well, there is worry that the Bronfman group's notoriously complex financials may have exposed it to even more OAT-related risk than is publicly known. Peter Bronfman plays down that possibility, saying that his companies have been more cautious than the Reichmanns. Said Bronfman: "They have been willing to take much bigger risks. I think we are much more risk-averse." Indeed, Tridon president Kenneth Clark was clearly relieved in late April when they sold some of the 9.5-per-cent stake that it had held in Edger's Tridon Financial Corp. Noting that OAT's holding had been "overvalued" (Tridon's stock price), Clark expressed hope at the time that its withdrawal would reassure investors. In fact, OAT's departure did not help shareholders' confidence to any of the stock, and Tridon's share price has since fallen to \$8 from \$9.25 before the sale.

Sale: Reactions to the two families' forced beyond their former quiet position in Tridon. Among other common interests, the Reichmanns also hold a 30-per-cent stake in Tridon, the London-based real estate holding company. Royal Tridon has borrowed several million dollars to OAT and has failed preferred shares as some of the companies that OAT controls. The connection extends into the younger generation of the two families: Bruce Bronfman, Peter's son, and Steven Reichmann, Edger's son-in-law, both have as interests in a small telecommunications company.

But as much as anything,

some investors fear that other links, as yet undisclosed, may bind the Bronfmans even more closely to the Reichmanns' fate. "You can't seem to know the full extent of the relationship between them," said one investment analyst, who commented on the confusion that she had been identified. Indeed, although the Bronfman holdings are largely public, analysts and institutional investors have frequently criticized their companies for being stingy with information. Edger has a "credibility problem," said the same analyst, "and it is in the last thing they need right now."

The Bronfmans' good credibility because they need cash. Like all major corporations, Edger companies rely on bond debt to raise capital to keep building and growing. In the current economy, with several of the group's companies losing money and others not making

enough to pay dividends, Edger's need for reliable sources of cash is even more acute.

However, there is a hint for the optimism that L'Escurat announced to most in Black's restless shareholders. He pointed out that the company shares saw early signs of a recovery. As well, the combination of lower interest rates, a lower volatility of the economy as some commodity prices point to an improvement in natural resource earnings. And Royal Trust managed to report a modest turnaround in the first quarter of 1992.

Some of Edger's other holdings, meanwhile, have held their own. Edger's real estate division, London Life Insurance Group, reported record profits last year. Labatt, with its interests in the relatively resilient beer, food and entertainment markets, reported a \$108-million profit on revenues of \$5.4 billion in 1991.

Rebuttal: Still, even the bright spots are not free from problems. Analysts say that Royal Trust has proportionately more troubled loans on its books than its main competitors, Edger's Montreal-based Forêts. Forêts was forced earlier this year to retreat from an attempt to raise the price of its mortgage. And although Labatt is on track, Edger's control of the company rests on only 38 per cent of its shares—traditional and individual investors own the remaining 62 per cent. Peter de Vries, director of the Ontario Hotel and Casino Fund, which owns Labatt shares, says that he would be unhappy if Edger tried to follow its common practice of acquiring new assets by the company by trading preferred shares in one company for cash from another. Said de Vries: "Plugging money from one part of the empire to another is probably not as easy as it is made to seem."


As for the new scrutiny being directed at the Edger group of companies, de Vries added: "They could do pretty well anything to a ball market because they're really in a bad position. But at the same time, people take any excuse to sell securities. Companies come under a microscope." Indeed, L'Escurat and other Bronfman executives, who have been under scrutiny in the spotlight of public attention, are expected to face more, not less, examination in the months ahead.

#RENEA DALLGLISE

THE BRONFMAN EMPIRE

HOLDING COMPANIES


 EDGER ENTERPRISES LTD. Bronfman stake	74%
Share value since March 3, 1992	-22%
TSE conglomerate index	-3.4%

 HESS INTERNATIONAL BANCORP INC. Bronfman stake	48%
Share value since March 3, 1992	-22%
TSE financial management index	-10.4%

 BRASCAN LTD. Bronfman stake	46.8%
Share value since March 3, 1992	-6%
TSE conglomerate index	-3.43%

OPERATING COMPANIES

 KRAMALEA LTD. Bronfman stake	72%
Share value since March 3, 1992	-48%
TSE real estate index	-18.8%

 ROYAL TRUST CO. Bronfman stake	46%
Share value since March 3, 1992	-13%
TSE trust, savings & loan index	-11.65%

 JOHN LABATT LTD. Bronfman stake	38%
Share value since March 3, 1992	-3%
TSE breweries and beverages index	-1%

 NDRANDA INC. Bronfman stake	46%
Share value since March 3, 1992	-1%
TSE integrated media index	-10%



How the Reichmanns' mystique did them in

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

A part of the Reichmanns empire finally disintegrated last week, the reason for the family's recent attempts to maintain the veil of secrecy that were shrouded its operations became crystal clear. As long as the brothers were able to keep their business methods private, not showing their books to any outsider, they could maintain the mystique that they were all-powerful, that their personal assets were rarely involved and that no banker would fear for his coat.

Everyone simply believed the annual surveys trumpeted by *Forbes* and *Fortune* magazines, discounting that the Reichmanns family controlled the world's fourth-largest fortune, estimated in 1991 at \$14.7 billion and rising. When *Forbes* and *Fortune* got their figures wrong, possibly, yet it must have been as a result of their brothers reading of these magazines that bankers lent the family the \$14.9 billion they now owe. Certainly it wasn't anything as trivial as overestimating the Reichmanns' business assets, because the bankers didn't get a peek at the figures until the family was in dire straits.

In retrospect, it seems clear that the banks shovelled money at the Reichmanns almost automatically, making what's known in the trade as "bribe loans." Loosely translated, that means the bank chairman invited Paul Reichmann to his favorite club and returned with the great secret disclosure.

Even so, the average Canadian who has to pledge his house, his home and his future to save the limited four night, weekly when the bankers didn't grow even a bit suspicious before they agreed to lend the family \$200 million as the firm of three mortgagors to the Reichmanns' flagship building, Toronto's First Canadian Place. Taking out a third mortgage on a house against a desperate financial imperious offer buildings are no different. The minute Olympia & York had to underwrite even a tiny bit in public, it became clear that the empire had no clothes.

The minute Olympia & York had to underwrite even a tiny bit in public, it became clear the empire had no clothes

What prevented the Reichmanns companies from toppling much earlier was inflation. As long as real estate values kept rising with when prices, the Reichmanns could stay ahead of their bank commitments. During any extended period of inflation, the people who borrow money are always ahead of the people who lend it.

The Reichmanns also thought that they were protecting themselves by diversifying geographically, with prime real estate spread over the downtowns of Toronto, New York City and London—with Moscow and Tokyo to follow. They believed that they were further spreading the risks by getting into pulp and paper through Visteira-Pinto as well as in Gulf Canada and Hume Oil. It was difficult to predict that real estate values would plummet everywhere and that oil and pulp prices would become depressed—all at the same time.

One problem, it turns out, was that capital they got was trouble. The Reichmanns seldom sold any of their assets. This meant that they avoided paying taxes (the only way profit is realized from a sale), but it also meant that their unwillingness to expand their asset base had to be financed by ever burgeoning debt.

The expansion remained manageable until the Canary Wharf development in London began to turn into a bottomless money pit. But only did the brothers erect the world's most luxurious office towers on a spot of land previously occupied by stray dogs and rats for removed from the city's financial district, but to last months they had to buy out their previous holdings and losses. By the beginning of this year, Canary's one third was rising at \$65 million a month, and that included no provision for further capital expenses.

The family mystique made the Reichmanns organization was so strong that no one dared suggest in the brother's (who held all the shares) that these bloated tactics might lead to self-destruction. It was their chronic unwillingness to share authority that propelled Mickey Cohen, the most capable corporate player in the country, to leave the O&Y presidency in 1988 and reinvent Thomas Jackson, the American banker brought in to save the empire, to quit two weeks after he arrived.

The shocking self-destruction of the Reichmanns was demonstrated most directly in the family's feeble attempts to save its empire even after it began to unravel. They really seemed to believe that they were so committed to the Canadian economy that Ottawa and the Ontario government would rush in with financial guarantees. They also managed to convince themselves that the bankers, who had filled every one of their past requests with guarantees, would continue their generous treatment, demanding only token guarantees in return.

In its original restructuring plan, O&Y offered no equity to the bankers and, even though there was a big tax credit about showing them their books for the first time, most of the balance sheets it provided contained no net worth 18 months old, containing 1280 figures. During the interval, the world had changed so that, for example, the annual cash flow from the Reichmanns' principal foreign Toronto subsidiaries had been cut by half. With at least \$400 million on debt attached to it, the building could no longer carry itself and the creditors moved in.

Paul Reichmann, who under most of the O&Y decisions, also seemed to forget the basic investment rule that in real estate you become long-term landlord for long-term assets and short-term funds for quick turnarounds. Because he believed interest rates would keep falling, he pegged most of his loans on buildings that he had no intention of selling to \$20, \$30 and \$40 per square foot. That would have been fine in a rising or steady market, but each time he bought more short-term paper, the value of his buildings dropped, and the cost of money moved up, impairing the speed that thousands to long last down.

These and other errors of judgment ultimately destroyed the Reichmanns empire and its proprietors' mystique. The brothers' greatest mistake was to believe that they could turn Canary Wharf into the financial centre of the New Europe. The swampy over outcrop on which it was built isn't called the Isle of Dogs for nothing.

Where the hell is it?

After the show, we just headed down Broadway and fell into this charming cappuccino place. We were both still full from dinner, but we couldn't resist. Every little booths... a jazz ensemble. What a find. Oh, the best part—

they had this singer come on. She was great. She had the whole crowd singing. Then she passed the mic around and we all sang solos. It was hysterical. We stayed till 1:45 in the morning—and walked back. There was this guy selling paintings a few blocks from the hotel... and wouldn't you know, after 5 mins. of searching for something for the kitchen wall, we found it in 2 minutes. You should've seen us. I don't know what was bigger—the painting or the grins on my faces. And all I kept thinking was

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Sunbathers: dermatologists are advising people of all ages to avoid being outdoors between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

SPECIAL REPORT

SUMMER COVERUP

FEAR OF SKIN CANCER DRIVES PEOPLE OFF THE BEACH AND OUT OF THE SUN

For Canadians in many parts of the country, the first sunny days of spring mean that it is time to begin wearing lighter, more comfortable clothing, play baseball, plant a garden or be in the sun. This year, just as many Canadians are beginning to spend time outdoors, governments and medical professionals are issuing stark new warnings about the dangers of excessive exposure to the sun. Many dermatologists are warning people of all ages, but particularly children, to avoid being outdoors between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Some organizations have mailed no sunbathers, schools and beaches to deliver similar messages. Said Vancouver dermatologist Dr. Juan Rivera: "People should be wearing more clothing and

wearing sunscreen when they go outside. They should not be on the beach at noon."

The urgent new warnings are needed, doctors and scientists say, because more ultraviolet radiation—which can cause cancer and genetic changes in living cells—are reaching the Earth's surface as the result of damage to the protective ozone shield in the upper atmosphere. Rivera, who is co-chairman of non-scientific programs for the Canadian Dermatology Association (CDA), said that skin cancer among adults occurs most commonly as a result of long-term or childhood exposure to the sun, or sunburns. Because the disease develops slowly, said Rivera, anyone who received dangerous doses of ultraviolet light during the past decade as a result of over-

exposure would probably not develop skin cancer for several years.

Doctors who treat skin cancer say that some patients develop the disease because they have worked outdoors most of their lives. "I have a lot of farmers who have prominently aged skin, plus skin cancer," said Dr. Roberto McKay, a dermatologist in Regina, the country's central capital city. "It's very common to see farmers with cancer on the ears and the nose."

Tanning: Many dermatologists contend that outdoor leisure activities can also lead to skin cancer. They say that such pastimes in tanning, skiing and southern winter vacations are high-risk activities. In fact, many adult skin cancer patients do trace the cause of the disease to childhood activities.

Werner Pattinamer, a 68-year-old Regina resident, said that four years ago he discovered a small lump on his face. A doctor later diagnosed it as a benign form of skin cancer. Pattinamer said that he probably developed the disease because he grew up in a German city on the Baltic Sea and devoted most of his summer vacation to lying on the beach. "I had great sunburns there as a kid," recalled Pattinamer, who has had several precancerous growths successfully removed from his skin. "I could be exposed to the sun all day and I never burned."

Like Pattinamer, Susan Cameron spent many hours as a teenager and a young adult getting a vacation on summer days at her family's cottage on Lake Huron in Ontario. Now, the 39-year-old Vancouverite, who is the mother of two teenage boys, says that she avoids tanning beds. Cameron said that during the past couple of summers, she and her husband, Derek, a neurosurgeon, and their sons spent less time at the beach. And they now wear protective sunscreen lotion when they are outside on sunny days. Cameron regrets that such changes in lifestyle are necessary. Said Cameron: "We've been a sun worshiper all my life."

While many Canadians still regard a deep tan as healthy, attractive and desirable, the CDA, Health and Welfare Canada and local branches of the Canadian Cancer Society are all trying to discourage leisure activities such as sunbathing. The organizations publish brochures and pamphlets carrying the same basic message during the summer months: people of all ages should spend as little time as possible outdoors between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., when sunlight is the most intense. People who must be outdoors during these hours should protect their skin,

either by wearing a hat and long-sleeved clothing or by applying a sunscreen before.

Most lotions now use said with a sun protection factor (SPF) ranging from four to 45. Manufacturers claim that higher ratings indicate greater strength and effectiveness. A lotion with a protection factor of 15 is supposed to block out 92 per cent of the sun's ultraviolet radiation, while lotions rated at 30 and 45 are said to eliminate 96 per cent of the harmful radiation. According to Dr. Neil Shear, a professor of dermatology at the University of Toronto, Canadians should use lotions with ratings of 20 or above to ensure adequate protection and should avoid lotions with a sun protection factor of less than 15 because they offer adequate protection.

In some parts of the country, the CDA and Canadian Cancer Society volunteers have launched highly visible campaigns to deliver sun safety messages. In Vancouver, the two organizations plan to request a successful program which volunteers spend a day at an on-city beaches last summer handing out brochures about the dangers of excessive sun exposure to swimmers, cyclists and pedestrians. Deborah Mahoney, a program coordinator with the



Canadians using protective sunscreen

organization, said that an estimated 1,500 people visited the tents that the volunteers had set up. Two dermatologists were available to conduct skin examinations and diagnosed 14 cases of skin cancer.

On Easter weekend in mid-April, the same branch of the Canadian Cancer Society ran a one-day sunscreen program at Whistler and Blackcomb mountains, two major ski resorts about 125 km north of Vancouver. Program coordinator Frances McLaughlin said that volunteers handed out brochures and samples of sunscreen lotion to skiers as they

came off the slopes. McLaughlin added that young men who spent most of their time between the ages of 16 and 25 were the most difficult to reach. "They are the ones who go out in the sun unprotected. It was like we were their mothers approaching."

Behind some teenagers' reluctance that they do not feel worried about the dangers of too much sun. Tamara Hervey, a 19-year-old English major at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, said that she worked as a lifeguard at an outdoor pool in Estevan, Sask., for the past three summers. However, most Canada residents that city, in the northeast corner of the province, is the sunniest community in the country. But Hervey said that she rarely wore sunscreen or a hat to avoid her skin. "I tan very well, so I don't use protection," she said.

With such attitudes in mind, officials of the CDA and the Canadian Cancer Society in Alberta say that they hope to encourage teachers across the country to educate children about sun safety at an early age. Catherine Lewin, a full-time cancer researcher in Calgary, headed a committee of volunteers that designed a three-lesson kit last fall for students in grades 1 to 3. It contains a health lesson about human skin, a science lesson about sun and practical advice on how children can protect themselves from the sun.

Lewin said that the kit was distributed to about 500 teachers in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick and Newfoundland in April. Said Toronto public-school teacher Georgina Kaniw, who presented the material to her grade 1 and 2 students last week: "I think it's an excellent idea. This is the right time of the year to teach it."

Melanoma: Medical experts say that the number of skin cancer cases diagnosed in Canada is increasing each year. Officials of the CDA predict that this year, 47,000 Canadians will develop skin cancer, up two per cent from 46,000 cases last year. In 1982, an additional 31,000 people will develop melanoma, the most serious of the three forms of skin cancer and the one that is most often fatal. Indeed, the statistics estimate that melanoma will kill 540 Canadians this year. According to the University of Toronto's Shear, it frequently develops around naturally occurring moles or freckles and can be removed surgically if detected early. Left untreated, melanoma can spread to other parts of the body, including the brain and internal organs such as the kidney, at which point it is usually fatal.

During the past 30 years, scientists in several countries, including Canada, have been monitoring skin cancer: some levels as a daily basis and have observed a slow but steady increase. Scientists for the Environmental Health Survey Unit, based in New York, said five out of six of the oldest layer over Canada has been destroyed by chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), a group of man-made chemicals that are widely used as industrial cleaners, as well as in air conditioners and refrigerators.

Earlier this year, officials of the U.S. National

al Aerosols and Space Administration made an announcement that raised new concerns about the sun's rays. In February, NOAA researchers said that they had found alarmingly high levels of ozone-depleting chemicals over Greenland, Northern Europe and Russia. Researchers said that the chemical concentrations were high enough to create a temporary hole in the ozone layer over the Arctic. Late last month, the agency announced that favorable weather conditions had prevented the formation of an Arctic ozone hole this year—but warned that severe ozone depletion still could occur in the future.

Meanwhile, Environment Canada officials responded to the findings in mid-March by issuing weekly reports on ozone levels across the country. They are sent to The Canadian Press for distribution to newspapers across the country and are also available through Environment Canada's countryside network of weather stations. David Wurdie, chief of Environment Canada's environmental studies division, said that very few newspapers and only a few television stations have carried the reports. Last week, a report showed that ozone levels ranged from three per cent to eight per cent below long-term levels at most parts of the country, but were 11 per cent below long-term averages in Western Canada. Previous weekly reports have shown similar patterns.

Information. By early June, Environment Canada plans to begin issuing daily information about the amount of ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth's surface. Wurdie said that the department originally planned to have measurements of ultraviolet radiation available for the public by mid-1993. He said that after the toxic findings were released, Environment Minister Jean Charest asked him to have ultraviolet measurements ready for this year if possible. But Wurdie added that the department is having problems developing a useful description for public consumption. While Environment Canada has been collecting ultraviolet data in Toronto for the past three years, the collecting is just beginning in other parts of the country. As a result, a scientist here said yesterday what should be considered normal levels of ultraviolet radiation at different times of the year.

Wurdie said that Environment Canada scientists have developed the instruments needed to reliably measure



Information booth on Vancouver beach: a mother puts ocean on her son (below): warnings

surface-level ultraviolet radiation. The machines are now being manufactured by a Saskatoon company and have been sold for \$160,000 per unit to about 36 countries around the world. The instruments have shown that ultraviolet levels rise and fall as ozone concentrations fluctuate from day to day, or from one location to another. The data, in fact, have convinced scientists and environmentalists

that the loss of stratospheric ozone allows more ultraviolet radiation to reach the Earth's surface.

Sever. Canadian political leaders have begun acting to attack the source of the problem, which is the use of CFCs. Federal and provincial environment ministers announced in March that after Dec. 31, 1995, Canada companies will no longer be permitted to produce or import CFCs. The new deadline puts Canada four years ahead of the current phase-out date, set by the Montreal Protocol, signed by 35 countries in September 1987. The agreement, which has now been signed by more than 75 countries, stipulates that CFC production must end by the turn of the century. Government ministers from signatory states are expected to ratify it on or earlier. CFC phase-out date at a planned meeting in Copenhagen from Nov. 24 to 26.

Since it was originally signed, the Montreal Protocol has come to be seen as a model for the type of international co-operation required to solve global environmental problems. When delegates from 175 nations meet at Rio de Janeiro next month for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, they will consider documents that could form the basis for future protocols on global warming and rain-forest destruction (page 30). "The protocol is a pioneering-writing achievement," said Robin Round, ozone coordinator for Friends of the Earth, an Ottawa-based environmental advocacy group. "It has worked. It's amazing how far the world has come on solving the prob-



Sealers soaking up the rays in Florida: battling a legacy of sunburn gone by

lem of ozone depletion." Added John Reid, a federal environmental official who is involved in long-term international negotiations to eliminate CFCs: "There are works of technological change going on. There are still some technical barriers we haven't solved, but there is a feeling of optimism."

For 60 years, CFCs were key components in a wide range of products, including aerosol sprays, foam plastic insulation and industrial cleaners, as well as air conditioners and refrigerators, said Ronald Zeleka, general manager of fluorocarbons for Mannesmann, Ott. Based De Prol Canada Inc., CFCs began to seep into the upper atmosphere after leaking out of air conditioners or refrigerators or after they have been drained from such equipment. Zeleka said that CFCs are now being almost entirely eliminated from aerosol spray cans and insulation and are quickly being replaced in industry by other, less harmful synthetic cleaners. Spray cans now contain hydrochloro-fluorocarbons (HCFCs), which, because of their composition, have only five per cent of the ozone-depleting potential of CFCs.

Challenge. The Big Three U.S. automakers, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, have all redesigned the automobile air-conditioning units for their 1993 model vehicles so that they run on HCFCs. Zeleka said that phasing out CFCs in air conditioners and refrigerators remains a major challenge, he added. Zeleka said that Du Pont and other chemical producers have been able to develop commercially viable alternatives to CFCs

but because of their peculiar physical properties, most of the replacement chemicals would damage existing equipment or prevent it from operating properly. He said that there is an estimated \$200 billion to \$250 billion worth of air-conditioning and refrigerating equipment currently in use around the world, and it must be replaced or substantially overhauled before the new products can be used.

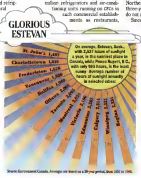
In Canada alone, there are believed to be 10 million refrigerators and air-conditioning units running on CFCs in such commercial establishments as restaurants,

supermarkets and convenience stores. Noting that the CFCs required to run those units will no longer be produced or brought into Canada after 1995, Warren Hickey, president of the 1,160-member Toronto-based Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada, said: "Our greatest challenge is convincing the awareness of equipment owners, because there won't be substitutes that can be simply dropped into the existing at the corner store." He added that the institute, with the help of the federal environment department, is in the process of training service contractors in methods of recovering and recycling CFCs.

Solutions. One Canadian company, Mississauga-based Northern Telecom Ltd., has won international recognition by successfully eliminating CFCs as cleaning agents in its

operations. Arthur Pitelowski, assistant vice-president of environmental affairs, said that in 1984, Northern Telecom, a manufacturer of telephones and other telecommunications equipment, used over five million pounds of CFC-based solvents annually, mostly to clean circuit boards in telephones and switching equipment. The company was the largest user of CFC solvents in Canada and the eighth largest in the United States. Pitelowski said that Northern Telecom spent \$1 million during a three-year period to develop new materials that do not require cleaning by CFC-based solvents.

Since then, Pitelowski and other company executives have traveled the world providing advice to governments and private companies on ways to eliminate CFC-based solvents. He said that business leaders in such countries as Mexico, Thailand, Turkey and Malaysia are struggling to avoid the dead-locks set in the Montreal Protocol. For some scientists and environmentalists, such efforts demonstrate that the first important steps have been taken to solve one of the most global environmental problems. "CFCs are still increasing in the atmosphere, but we are no longer putting them in as fast as we were," said Wurdie. "That's the only good news. We wouldn't expect to see the levels of CFCs in the atmosphere decline until about the year 2000." But for now, living Canadians faced with the prospect of covering up during their few short months of summer, some signs of progress are probably better than none at all.



SHOWDOWN AT THE RIO SUMMIT

THE OBSTACLES ARE DAUNTING

Early next month, delegates from about 175 nations will gather in a convention centre on the southern outskirts of Rio de Janeiro for the opening of the biggest—and perhaps the most important—environmental conference in history. After opening speeches by UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali of Egypt and Brazil's President Fernando Collor de Mello, a different 63-year-old Canadian named Maurice Strong will address the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). For the past 2½ years, Strong has been in charge of arranging the 12-day conference known as the Earth Summit, which gets under way on June 3. Strong will also play a pivotal role in running the conference and working behind the scenes in an effort to produce agreements among rival blocs of nations. That will be a formidable undertaking, because the Rio conference is intended to produce accords signed at a moment of environmental history. "My job is supporting and facilitating," Strong told *Monline*. "With 175 governments involved, there will obviously have to be a lot of negotiating."

Indeed, the goals set for the Rio conference—whether it expected to attract more than 20,000 delegates, observers and journalists, and more than 160 heads of state and government—may be impossibly high. In effect, the conference is intended to usher in a new world order governed by the principles of sustainable development, an ideology that calls for reduced rates of consumption and development to preserve the environment. At the same time, the conference agenda calls for steps to eradicate war, global poverty and social practices that some scientists claim are damaging the Earth's atmosphere, its biological diversity and its waters. Still, South Africa, an official since the

World Resources Institute, a Washington-based environmental organization. "The summit will be the first time in the post-Cold War era that the nations of the world have gathered together to discuss the key issues facing the planet."

Demand: The upcoming summit proposals, which include measures to curtail toxic wastes, reduce energy consumption and halt pollution of the world's oceans, have ignited friction between rich and poor countries. They have also triggered demands by developing nations for a massive transfer of money from the industrialized nations of the Northern Hemisphere to help finance environmental reforms at the often poverty-stricken southern portions of the globe. Indeed, officials at Strong's UNCED secretariat have estimated that \$150 billion might be needed annually to help pay for the summit's goals. Third World officials warned that if the hands are not forthcoming, there will be little action on their part to protect the environment. "The question of funding is absolutely crucial," said Janselene Blaker, Palau's ambassador to the United Nations. "Without that, nothing is possible."

At the same time, critics claimed that opposition by some nations to important summit proposals had doomed the conference to failure. They pointed to a draft convention on global warming that was agreed to in New York City earlier this month and will go to Rio for signature. The document sets an eventual reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other man-made gases that some scientists say could cause an eventual heating of the Earth's atmosphere.

Criticism: Critics charged that the draft convention, which contains no specific targets or deadlines for reducing emissions, represented a major concession to the United States. Washington opposed any measures that could slow the U.S. economy by requiring tough new controls on CO₂ emissions caused by burning coal, oil and gas in power plants. Three days after the convention was ratified, President George Bush, who had threatened to stay away from the Rio summit, announced that he would attend after all. The eagerly awaited draft convention on global warming assigned some environmentalists. Declared Donald Becker, a Washington-based spokesman for the Sierra Club, "Bush has ensured that the global warming treaty is meaningless. It



Rio de Janeiro, Copacabana (opposite) facing the key issues that threaten the planet

has ensured that the summit will be a failure."

For his part, Strong conceded that the draft convention did not "go as far as some would like"—and that he was not about to let it go further. "Under the terms of the Green Plan, announced in December, 1994, Ottawa is committed to reducing CO₂ emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. Strong argued that the global warming document could lead to an eventual international protocol with specific targets for reducing CO₂ emissions. "This is the worst thing," Strong said, "is that the draft treaty provides a basis, an impetus, for continued negotiation."

In Rio, meanwhile, workers at the Riocon convention centre installed equipment for simultaneous translation into eight languages (English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, Portuguese and Japanese). Brazilian police and military officials planned intensive security arrangements to protect visiting heads of state and government. More than 50 national leaders, including Bush, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, British Prime Minister John Major, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, have confirmed that they will attend the Earth Summit, along with important leaders from developing nations, including Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe and Peru's President Alberto Fujimori.

The opening of the summit will mark the start of another grueling period in the life of Maurice Strong, born in Oak Lake, a northwestern Manitoba. An industrialist and envi-

ronmentalist who holds the rank of undersecretary general of the United Nations, Strong carried out a hectic round of visits to world capitals in April and May, arranging the sum support for the conference's goals. During one 11-day period, Strong logged more than 30,000 miles aboard commercial jetliners and visited nine cities in Europe, Asia, Africa and North America. One of Strong's stopovers was in the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur, where officials from 55 developing countries met in April to work out common positions for the Rio conference. Another Canadian who attended that meeting as an observer was Arthur Gosselin, the Montreal lawyer who is Mulroney's personal representative at the Rio summit. When Strong addressed the Third World officials, and Gosselin, "he brought an important message—that Rio was a month away, and there were major issues that still had to be resolved."

Predictions: The opening of the summit will culminate months of negotiations on a series of key conference documents, including a proposed set of principles aimed at conserving forested areas through more effective reforestation policies. Victor Kousko, an Environment Canada official who heads the federal secretariat in Ottawa that is co-ordinating Canada's summit preparations, said that some developing nations are opposed to such a document. They hold the view that Canada and other countries developed their own forests resources and improved their quality of life, said Kousko, and only now are looking for a forests con-

vention that might prevent less developed nations from doing the same thing. Another controversial issue is a proposed international treaty to protect the world's stocks of genetic diversity—known among environmentalists as "biodiversity"—by preserving endangered plant and animal species. There, too, demands from Third World countries have stalled progress. An spokesman of most of the world's stock of biodiversity, they want a larger share of the profits reaped by pharmaceutical and biotechnology firms that produce new drugs and plant strains from genetic materials found in the tropics.

Refugees: One of the fundamental questions looming over the summit was whether money would be available to pay for all the proposed reforms. Strong and other officials involved in pre-summit negotiations predicted that there would be, although the total might fall short of the \$150 billion annually that the UNCED secretariat calls for—an amount equivalent to the combined economies of Canada and Japan. There were widespread predictions that Kaifu would see the situation in Rio as an occasion for the allocation of as much as \$24 billion to help fund summit-related projects. Other officials estimated that between \$5 billion and \$12 billion might be available annually through the Global Environment Facility, an international fund launched by the World Bank and two UN agencies last year to finance major environmental projects.

While some environmentalists said that the watered-down convention on global warming was an inadequate preview to the summit, other participants argued that dramatic breakthroughs were not needed for the summit to qualify as a success. Strong noted that a convention on the depletion of the Earth's ozone layer that was signed in Vienna in 1985 was "a much weaker convention than we are now getting on climate change." But the Vienna Convention led to the Montreal Protocol, under which more than 20 nations agreed to phasing out chemicals damaging to the ozone layer by the end of the century.

Some environmentalists still held out hope that the presence of scores of national leaders in Rio, under the glare of worldwide media coverage, would in the end produce dramatic last-minute agreements on such key issues as biodiversity and forests. Said Joaoe Ferreira, executive director of the Toronto-based environmental organization Pollution Probe: "I haven't given up hope. There will be a tremendous pressure for results at Rio. That could make things happen." And if Maurice Strong, working behind the scenes in Rio de Janeiro, has his way, they will.

MARK NICHOLS with MICHAEL KEMP in Rio de Janeiro and WILLIAM LOWMYER in Washington

GOING GOOD IN RIO

AN OTTAWA ACTIVIST WILL MONITOR THE SUMMIT

For two weeks in the United Nations conference on the environment in Rio de Janeiro, next month, Deborah Bernstein and her colleagues intend to raise the conscience of the Canadian delegation. Each day, Bernstein and members of the Canadian Participatory Committee to the UN conference will report on, and assess, the performance of Canadian citizens as a bulwark that will be available via computer networks to citizens groups in Canada. They will also conduct daily press briefings to keep Canadians abreast of developments at meetings on issues ranging from water and forest resources to poverty and biotechnology. As well, Bernstein said that the organization she co-ordinates will try to ensure that the views of hundreds of Canadian citizens groups are heard by the government officials who, ultimately, will represent Canada at Rio.

At 30, Bernstein has become a force to be reckoned with as Canadian and international environmental activist. As national co-ordinator of the federally funded committee, she has forged an unlikely partnership between the federal agencies and departments that are drafting Canada's official position for Rio and her coalition, which includes environmental, church, youth and Aboriginal groups. Her aim was to ensure that the Canadian government delegation to the wide-ranging environmental talks in Rio knows what is on the minds of the people back home in Canada. Her organizations, including Toronto-based Greenpeace, rejected invitations to be part of the government-led planning process. But Bernstein, a Montreal-born environmental lawyer, insists that it provides a valuable opportunity for Canadians to influence government policy—and perhaps ultimately the future of the planet. Said Bernstein: "I think to abdicate from the process is to cede our seat."

Pastor. Under Bernstein, a self-proclaimed "movement pastor," the committee is set fairly to make sure the people have the same considerable expertise that she has applied to many other pursuits. The environmentalist is by no means her only passion. Bernstein, who is married, dedicates time for the ordo, which she plays in a string quartet, and for painting

watercolours, some of which adorn the walls of her apartment in Ottawa's Glebe district. She is also an avid skier, a rock climber and a rower. "It works every hour of my life, but the words come out," she said. "There are so many other things to do in life."

Born in Montreal, where her father, Saul, is



Bernstein: 'we will make a lot of noise, I assure you'

an architectural engineer and law officer. Claire, is a lawyer and a syndicated columnist who writes about legal issues. Bernstein said that she became involved in environmental issues for the first time in 1964. After graduating from the liberal College of the Atlantic in Nova Scotia, Bernstein worked as a research assistant at the University of Oxford. Between terms, she worked as a research assistant and speech writer for former British prime minister Edward Heath in

1989 and 1990, she worked with the law firm representing the Cree Indians in their fight with Ottawa and the Quebec government over the massive James Bay hydroelectric project. Later, she acted as corporate counsel for the Canadian Wildlife Federation.

Since taking the committee job in January, 1991, she said, she and assistant, Lena Thompson, have assembled a vast library of information on current issues. Working with a nationwide alliance of 1,500 non-governmental organizations, known as the environmental program in 1990, she has established working groups to ensure the same issues are federal committees that are developing federal policies on specific issues being addressed at Rio. Bernstein said that the groups selected experts at the regular meetings of coalition members across the country and at large plenary sessions in Ottawa. With that material, she said, the coalition was able to make timely contributions to the government policy process. Said Bernstein: "I think the government would agree that the quality of decisions has improved considerably because of the input of NGOs."

Through the two-week summit does not begin until June 3, Bernstein acknowledges that many environmentalists are already calling it a failure. They were disappointed that a proposed convention on climate change, agreed on in New York City on May 6, set no targets for reducing carbon dioxide emissions to remove the threat of global warming. "All of our worst fears have come true," Bernstein said. "The gaps have been taken out of that—the language couldn't be weaker." Still, climate change is only one of many environmental initiatives under consideration at Rio, and Bernstein says that she remains optimistic

that the summit may take a major step forward in developing global standards for sustainable development. "The pressure will be on, and I don't think the world's leaders want to be seen going together too late," she said. "The worst thing that can happen is that it fails quietly. That would just lend dignity to disaster. But the noise won't let that happen. If this thing fails, we will make a lot of noise, I assure you."

AMNEE DRONCO



SPECIAL REPORT

SEXY IN BRONZE?

AUSTRALIA RETHINKS ITS SUN WORSHIP

SUN UP, SUN UP! Most Australians are familiar with the catchy phrase that the Australian Cancer Society has been using for the past eight years as a campaign against preventing skin cancer. The society's advice for Australians is to "slap on a slat, slough some sunscreen and slap a hat" before going out in the scorching Australian sun. And there are signs that many Australians are heeding the advice. Because of damage to the Earth's protective ozone layer over the Southern Hemisphere, the levels of ultraviolet light reaching parts of Australia are among the highest in the world. And sun-worshipping Australians already have one of the highest related skin cancer rates, with 146,000 new cases and 1,000 deaths—estimated annually in a population of 17 million. Australia, with a population of 26.6 million, had an estimated 43,900 cases of skin cancer and approximately 545 deaths in 1991. Over the years, says Dr. William McGilgry, director of the skin cancer unit at Sydney's Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, a national rule has developed of "the sun-banned Aussie." And that, he adds, has become a "recipe for disaster."

But the current high incidence of skin cancer does not even take into account the new dangers of ozone depletion. Because in many in 30 years can expect before a childhood sunburn is an obvious cancer, medical officials say that current cases stem from a generation ago, when few people were aware of the sun's

danger—and before manmade chemicals began to seriously damage the atmospheric ozone layer. Louise Hart, a 40-year-old Sydney actress, says that as a teenager she and her friends used to be in the sun for hours with no protection. Said Hart: "Sometimes we would even slather on vegetable oil or baby oil," a practice that would make their sunburns worse. Today Hart says, she wears hats and sunscreen and events going out in the sun during the peak holiday period. But because people in Hart's age-group started taking precautions only as adults, medical specialists warn that they still run the risk of developing skin cancer. Says Dr. Robin Marks of the Australian Cancer Society: "There won't be any downturn in the cancer statistics for at least 30 years."

Melbourne: Indeed, figures published by the Australian Institute of Health in March showed that rates of skin cancer in the country's most populous region rose dramatically during a seven-year period. In New South Wales state, the number of cases of melanoma, the most dangerous of skin cancers, per 1,000 population grew to 28.1 from 17.6 between 1982 and 1988, in Queensland, which calls itself "the Sunshine State," the rate of melanoma per 1,000 people during the same period shot up to 42.1 from 22.9. Says McGilgry: "We're seeing people who are 40 and 50 getting cancer from the sun they were exposed to at their 20s."

According to McGilgry, the notion of the

Sydney's Bondi Beach sunbathers have been associated with attractiveness

sun-banned body is lodged deep in the Australian psyche. Because most early Australian settlers were either convicts or immigrants during the crowded moments of 19th-century Britain and Ireland, "all this sunlight was a revolution. Being tanned was associated with being sexy and healthy." As well, said McGilgry, the bulk of Australia's population is descended from light-skinned people of Northern European extraction, "so you have a highly sensitive population in a highly toxic environment."

But not, because of campaigns by the cancer society and other organizations, many Australians are taking more precautions against the sun. Many have joined collective organizations insist that workers be provided with protection from dangerous exposure, and most Australian schools require children to wear hats and stay out of the sun during peak exposure periods.

Brisbane: Still, some sun-worshipping young Australians seem indifferent to the risks. Said as by Marks for the cancer society have shown that about 16 per cent of people under the age of 17 expose themselves regularly in the sun. Said McGilgry: "The problem is that they don't see the long-term effects, so some young people get sunburned every weekend." And Megan Robinson, a 19-year-old high-achieving student who surfs every day at Newport Beach in Sydney, said: "If I was a tanned, I'd feel really dirty. Like, if I was at home, I wouldn't go to school." Even though Robinson said that he is aware of the threat of skin cancer, he rarely wears sunscreen. "Skin cancer doesn't worry me," he said. "I just don't like to put sunscreen on." Such attitudes suggest that skin cancer levels may remain unacceptably high until Australians absorb the painful truth about the sun's deadly rays.

ANNEA DIAMANT in Sydney



Why *the experts* prefer the *thriftiness* of water *filtered* by Brita.



Experts who count their pennies know water filtered by Brita* only costs about 5¢ a litre. Compared to 65¢ a litre for the average bottled water at your grocery store. So a Brita Water Filter System could save you a lot of money and help you avoid collecting unwanted bottles. All this on top of making your tap water better. After all, the patented filter reduces chlorine and odours. And eliminates 99% of lead and copper that may be in your tap water.

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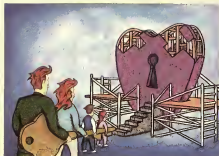
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A SPECIAL ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO THE MAY 26, 1993 ISSUE OF MICHIGAN'S MAGAZINE

HEALTHY EATING AND ACTIVITY FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY:



Your keys to the good life



You're probably more conscious than ever that good food and active living are essential to your health, energy and longevity. As

dietician/nutritionist Rose Schwartz, author of *The Endangered Eater*, points out, "a healthy diet today will not only prevent disease in the future, but will provide you with an immediate sense of well-being today."

Furthermore, Health and Welfare Canada's *Victory* campaign is telling Canadians that we need to integrate enjoyable healthy eating, active living and a positive self and body image into our lives.

The trouble is, if you're like most peo-

ple, you're so busy scrambling to make time for your job, family and friends, you don't have time to work out complicated menus or fitness regimes.

And you shouldn't have to make time for good food and regular activity; they should be part of your everyday lifestyle. Your health shouldn't be yet another obligation on your to-do list. It should be your resource for daily living, like money in the bank.

And that's where this supplement is all about. How you'll learn what foods are good for you, the truth about dieting, how to lose weight sensibly and how to make exercise a permanent part of your lifestyle.

WHAT YOU NEED TO EAT TO STAY HEALTHY

Canada's Food Guide recommends that adults eat a variety of foods from five major food groups: at least two servings of vegetables and three servings of fruit daily; three to five servings of breads and cereals; two servings of meat, fish, poultry and alternatives; and at least one serving of dairy products. *Caution is advised.* "Some people think that if they come up with a good breakfast, lunch and dinner that makes them feel good, they just have to stick to that menu every day," points out Schwartz. "But only energy provides all the nutrients you need daily."

COMPLEX CARBOHYDRATES: THE MAIN COMPONENT OF YOUR HEALTHY DIET

Fruits, vegetables, grains, seeds and nuts all have one thing in common: they contain complex carbohydrates, a happy source of much needed sugar as well as fiber. These foods are our most efficient source of energy. Think of them as high-octane, clean-burning fuel for the body.

And their fiber has a compass of health benefits. Foods that contain water-soluble fiber, including oat bran, and many legumes, fruits and vegetables, help regulate blood sugar levels and lower cholesterol. "Water-soluble fiber, found in foods like whole bran, and many legumes, fruits and vegetables, provides bulk, reduces your risk of constipation, heart disease, diverticular disease and possibly some cancers."

Indeed, complex carbohydrates are so important to your healthy lifestyle that they should comprise about 55 per cent of your daily calories—in less than 25 to 30 grams of fiber, think white whole Canadian oat "Mide carbohydrate, low sodium or rice either, the focus is on whole grains," suggests dietitian/consultant Pats Berloff, *coauthor of Power Eating*. "Use protein as an accent."

Even adding more fiber to your diet gradually "in food portions of gas and bloating," says Berloff. And drink plenty of fluids if you eat too much insoluble fiber without drinking enough water or you'll find the fiber will become dry and constipating.

FATS: AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF ENERGY

Variety of oil, butter, margarine and other fats in your diet is an important source of energy, transports essential fat-soluble vitamins, it is an



of your diet in this way:

• Cholesterol in food, which is not the same as the cholesterol in blood, is another type of fat found in foods of animal origin: egg yolks, butter, lard, whole milk, some meats, shellfish and poultry are particularly high in it.

PROTEIN: A MAJOR COMPONENT OF THE BODY

Whether you get it from red meat, whole eggs, fish, cheese, eggs or vegetable sources, about 15 per cent of your diet should be protein. This important nutrient is a major component of muscles, heart tissue, blood and enzymes. It's needed to repair and build almost all body tissues, and to produce virtually every chemical in your body.

One mistake that many people make is to eat most of their day's protein at dinner. "You'll have a better feeling of well-being if you eat protein earlier in the day," points out dietitian/nutritionist Schwartz. "Because that will enable you to build sugar throughout the day." Start the day with eggs, cheese or milk.

For maximum protein, eat a variety of protein sources. Vegetarians especially need to make variety in protein—eggs and dairy products (for lacto-ovo vegetarians), grains, legumes and nuts—to make sure they're getting complete protein.

DAIRY FOODS: THE FOUNDATION OF STRONG BONES

Though dairy foods provide many vital nutrients, including protein, vitamins A, riboflavin, niacin, vitamins B-12 and folacin, their most significant nutrients are calcium and, in fortified milk, vitamin D.

Calcium, which is stored in your bones, is needed for muscles, nerves, blood and cell membrane functioning. If you don't eat enough of it, your body will take calcium from your bones, eventually making them so porous that you could eventually develop osteoporosis. Vitamin D aids in the absorption of calcium.

Fortunately, dairy products require no preparation. Be a smart quacker, swapping whole, part-fat, low-fat and part-fat milk, spooning yogurt into a bowl or eat yourself a dish of cheese.

PUT YOUR HEART INTO HEALTHY EATING.

You probably already know that a diet high in saturated fat can lead to high levels of blood cholesterol or maybe even heart disease. In fact, health authorities recommend reducing the amount of saturated fat in our diet.

But did you also know that Parkay Gold® margarine is low in saturated fat and has no cholesterol? What's more, with Parkay Gold, you won't sacrifice good taste for healthy eating. Its unique blend of corn and canola oils gives it a smooth, creamy taste you can take to heart.

For more information on healthy eating, please call 1-800-367-GOLD.

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It Takes A Fresh Perspective To Stay As Healthy As You Are.

By now you know how important fiber is to your health. And because it is so important, it helps to get a fresh perspective—lettuce doesn't show the whole picture.

Did you know, for instance, that nutritionists recommend 36 grams of fiber a day? And while you're probably already eating lots of fresh fruits and vegetables, most provide only about 3 grams of fiber a serving. This means you'd have to eat something like a hundred leaves of lettuce a day just to get your total recommended daily amount. Try to imagine:

Well, there's an easy way to make sure that you get your dietary fiber. Nabisco 100% Bran,

corral is a very high source. Just 1/3 cup gives you 30 grams, or 1/3 the total recommended daily amount.

Right now as part of your everyday routine, 100% Bran is a natural way to help promote regularity, and because it fills you, you might even feel less hungry—and therefore less like snacking between meals.

As for the future, it's interesting to note that the Nutrition Recommendations for Canadians suggest a healthy diet now as part of a healthy future. Including 100% Bran as part of your everyday routine now is one way to help ensure that you stay the picture of health you are.



BECAUSE STAYING HEALTHY TAKES 100%

in packaged or canned foods have been increasingly tested for safety by Health and Welfare Canada. Though you should try to use fresh food as much as possible, don't hesitate to use packaged foods to add convenience to your nutritional intake. After all, if the only way you're going to eat a salad is with salad dressing and you don't have time to make it, "it's more to consider using bottled dressing," advises dietitian/nutritionist Rose Schwartz. "It makes the salad taste better and you'll get the nutritional benefits of the fresh vegetables."

WHAT DOES THE LABEL "LIGHT" OR "LITE" MEAN ON A PRODUCT?

It depends. "Light" can mean as low in sodium, "light" olive oil is light in color; other products could be light in sugar, vitamin, taste, fat or calories. Furthermore, use "light" product only if necessary for the same or another. One company's "light" cheese also has a seven per cent salt for sodium. In contrast, while another company's "light" cheese has 15 per cent salt. Says the National Institute of Nutrition's Conrad, "Whenever you see 'light' on a label, read further to find out why they're making that claim."

WHAT ABOUT THE LABEL "CHOLESTEROL-FREE"?

This label means that the food has no more than four mg of dietary cholesterol per 100-gm serving, and that it's low in saturated fat. However, the product could still contain unsaturated or some saturated fat. All vegetable oils, for instance, are cholesterol-free.



ACTIVE LIVING: MAKE IT PART OF YOUR DAILY LIFE

Find activities that you enjoy," says Thane Bryant, coordinator of the Vitality Program for Fitness Canada. "That's the only way you're going to get more than just a few minutes of the long wait, and you'll derive mental, physical and emotional benefits from doing so, in addition to the physical ones."

• Do the gardening or build the deck at the back of the house instead of having someone else

- to do the work.
- Try to go to work instead of driving.
- Play hockey with your kids instead of watching them on little league games.
- Use a regular broom instead of an electric broom or power lawns.
- Walk your children to school in the morning.
- Go skating, play billiards, take a stroll or go to the park with your family.
- Find a "buddy" who will join you on a morning walk or run.
- Take a five-on-one "Tennis lesson" every day.
- Walk or run up the stairs to your office.
- Deliberately get off the bus a stop early and walk to work, walk on the grocery store instead of taking the car.

FIVE-MINUTE STRESS-BUSTERS

You can do the following exercises sitting at your desk, sitting in the car, or in the back of your car as a "stretch." They come from Tonia's yoga instructor, Wendy Cole, Indian Myers and Lisa Schwartz, authors of *Zenious*, a practical guide to stress relief.

- Walk away or leave your desk for a few minutes. Then either go for a short walk or take a quiet look over the window at scenery other than your computer monitor. This is about something relaxing — your child's last birthday party or the most beautiful day of summer, for instance.
- Shut your eyes and take a few slow quiet breaths. Imagine simply through your nose and exhale through your mouth. From your lower back, turn the back of the chair and sit upright with your head.
- Rotate your shoulders around and around. Lift them up to your ears, against those lights, then release them down, feeling the difference in the rotation.
- Roll your head around a few times, stretching the neck muscles as much as possible. Take the time to feel when you're tense, and try to relax these areas.
- Gently close your eyes, relax your arms and rub all your eye muscles. If your eyes are especially fatigued, rub your hands together to warm them, then gently place your warm palms over your eyes and let the heat of your palms relax your eyes. Keep your breathing soft and regular.
- Lay your lower jaw down, wiggle it and relax your chin.
- If you're in a meeting, relax your hands. Consciously roll down, leaving your palms go soft and the fingers out.

Written by Helen Zell, a freelance Toronto journalist.

FILMS

Rebel masterpiece

A provocative Quebec movie arrives in Cannes

Which resurged from the chaotic ghettos of Los Angeles, overlooking a state strip of sand on the French Riviera, the 45th annual Cannes Film Festival (May 7 to 18) rolled out the red carpet to Hollywood. This year at Cannes, the world's most important showcase for international film, the American presence

is stronger than ever, causing many participants to lament the death of cinema.

The festival opened with the latest version of the hit sex thriller *Basic Instinct* and closed with *Bar and Bomp*, a wholesome adventure starring Tom Cruise as an Israeli mercenary who discovers the American dream. But the movies attracting the most attention came from outside Hollywood. They ranged from *Monsters* and, an elegant adaptation of E. M. Forster's novel about British class war, to *The Player*, director Robert Altman's deconstructing satire of the studio system. And perhaps the most noteworthy of all the foreign entries from Canada: *Léolo*, a remarkable film by Quebec director Jean-Claude Lauzon.

Léolo is the first Canadian movie to be selected for official competition at Cannes since *Denis Arsenault's* *Jeune et Amoureuse* won a jury prize in 1988. Two other Canadian features were invited to Cannes this year, but not for competition. Both are from Montreal-based directors. *Brigitte et Rose* with Claude Jutra's directorial debut is a play about a male prostitute who falls in love in the heat of passion, and *The Grasses* with John Polster's script is a story about a black and white playboy who falls in love with a much younger woman in a rural setting.

But *Léolo* was the most recent anticipation of the Canadian film. It is Lauzon's first movie since *Night Zoo*, a powerful thriller about a drug dealer and his drug dealer, which drew a standing ovation at Cannes five years ago, and won an up to \$3.5 million award. *Léolo* (which does not yet have a commercial release date) is not only a better movie than *Night Zoo*

bodybuilding. *Léolo* is a thriller because the movie strikes a thrilling harmony between the surreal and the realistic. It is propelled by a score that ranges from religious choral music to ballads by Tom Waits and the Rolling Stones. And it is filmed in the lush, lush colors of a Montreal painting. A breathtaking portrait of the artist as a young boy, *Léolo* is in every sense a masterpiece.

It is also provocative enough that, according to Lauzon, Cannes director Gilles Jacob programmed it at the end of the festival to maximize controversy. "Jacob predicted that a third of the program would walk out before the end," Lauzon told *MovieLine*, referring to the black tie patrons who attend the highly prestigious at Cannes. "He told me he didn't want a scandal." Jacob, who opened his festival with the notorious *Blue Velvet*, appeared considerably *Léolo* more threatening.

Lauzon agreed that the "program" might be



Reco in *Léolo*: comic, tragic and sad, the drama plumbs the dark secrets of childhood

billowing. Redefining the limits of personal film-making, his wit and dissects with a self-satisfied intimacy that recalls the European masters in their prime—such directors as Federico Fellini and François Truffaut. And he does it with a cast of unlikely stars: a small boy (Maxime Collard) and two Quebec performers, pop singer Ginette Reno and former astronaut René Bourque.

Come, tragic, erotic, poetic and operatic, *Léolo* is an adult drama that plumbs the dark secrets of childhood. *Léolo* is a French-Canadian who wishes he were Italian, but a grandfather who dies to drive him, parents obsessed with defecation and an older brother consumed by

obsessed by a couple of aces, one showing the movie's young hero masturbating with a piece of lower in his pants, and another showing the construction of a cat. The scenes are however, more tastefully filmed than their adult descriptions. "This is really a story about the village," said Lauzon. "And if we didn't, taken the time to film a properly, with the right music and substance, it could have been really easy and ugly."

Interviewed over breakfast in Montreal shortly before leaving for Cannes, the 30-year-old filmmaker talked about his roots, his frustrations with French Canada, his rejection of offers to direct Hollywood features—and his

STAYING FIT WHEN YOU'VE GOT NO TIME FOR EXERCISE

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In fact, according to the Campbell

Survey, a study conducted by the Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute in 1993, the average 35 kg person will derive health benefits by expending a mere 500 extra kilocalories every week. (If you're heavier, you need less time at these activities.) When you consider that the following activities expend 500 kilocalories, how hard would it be to incorporate one of them into your weekly routine?

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- One and a half hours of housework — gardening — mowing.
- Forty-five minutes of swimming — fast crawl.
- One hour and 50 minutes of leisure bicycling, at 5.5 miles per hour.
- One hour and 20 minutes of golf.
- One hour of tennis.

original led to make *Léolo* English with help from Canadian filmmaker Jean-Jacques Lussan. But most of all, he talked about his desire to continue doing exactly what he wants. "My freedom is so important," said the unsmiling Lussan, who is a loaner pilot, a driver, a motorcycle enthusiast and a hunter who uses a bow and arrow. "That's the only thing that interests me more in life than film."

Because Lussan makes a good living as a director of television commercials, he says that he feels no pressure to compromise his freedom in making movies. After the success of *Night Zoo*, he turned down numerous offers. "A Hollywood producer asked me to do a film with a big-name star," Lussan revealed. "He said, 'Nobody knows you here—start with a little film, and then you'll be able to make bigger films.' And I said to him, 'I don't want to make a little pile of shit to be able to make a big pile of shit.'"

Early last year, Jean-Jacques Lussan decided to direct *The Man, a pilot* that was to be shot in Montreal, primarily with Gene Hackman. Formerly from the script, and Lussan sent Jean-Jacques the script for *Léolo*, hoping that he might help produce it in English. Later, Jean-Jacques convinced Lussan to let Toronto actors to discuss *The Man*. Lussan says that he told him, "I'm sure this is a shot that you see me, that the little French-Canadian will be so impressed he'll say it's a good script. So he both knew it's a piece of shit." Lussan then pulled out his *Léolo* script and said, "Norman, do you read that *Thelma & Louise* script?"

Lussan declined to get involved with *Léolo*. "I admire his talent," he told Maclean's, "but it's very hard to raise funds for a Québecois film—and I discouraged him from raising it in English." Lussan, however, maintains that Jean-Jacques was scared off by the material. "I really like Norman," he says, "but he has a hard time with stories that can't play as anglophone." It seems logical off the top.

When I wrote it, I don't have a structure. It's a screen creative process, you don't even know where you're going."

Lussan, however, has no patience for filmmakers who write about problems missing with their creativity. "I can't understand young directors who say, 'You cut my film,'" he said. "Take a shotgun and shoot them—it's your responsibility." Added Lussan, "It's really best everywhere for any director who wants to say something different. But it's more in Canada than in a lot of places. It's an amazing country where people like me can have \$5 million to say what they want." (Léolo is a \$5-million government-subsidized production between Canada and France.)

When pressed, Lussan says that he would rather be called a Canadian director than a Québec director. Although he declines to take any politics, fearing that his opinion might

shorten, he began producing commercials, then wrote and directed *Night Zoo*—a movie that earned him exposure in an underground of street hustlers and drug dealers.

Despite his formal training in film, Lussan rails against the conventions of cinema. "What I hate about so many films" he said, "is that 30 per cent of the scenes are there just to make the transition to the next one. I hate those sequences where people say, 'Let's go to San Francisco,' and then you see them getting into the car." Lussan also rejects the industry practice of pitching unwritten scripts with creative summaries—a ritual usually parodied in *The Paper*. "I could summarize a scene idea in a few-line synopsis," said Lussan, "I could as well make a 30-second commercial with it.



Lussan elevating Canadian cinema to new heights

onemovie has art; he is clearly disturbed by the current political climate in Québec. "When you go to Toronto, I'm always well treated," said Lussan. "People there dream about having a strong culture. Here [in Québec] it's like that, it's everywhere. And nobody gives you any encouragement." Added Lussan, "If I stay in Québec, it's only because I'm lazy."

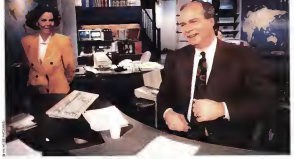
Lussan had originally hoped to shoot *Léolo* in English, although that is hard to imagine now. The movie is unmistakably Québécois, right from the whimsical opening scene in which Léolo claims that he is not a French-Canadian but an Indian conceived by some stray sperm carried to Canada on a Sicilian steamer. Lussan began writing the script while attending a film festival in Toronto, Sicily. There, he felt instantly jealous of Italian culture, he recalled. "I was so angry because I'm a Québécois," Lussan said, "with no art, no history, just two cases of maple syrup."

Some Québécois who have seen *Léolo* are interpreting it as "a big political statement," Lussan added. The lead character's brother, François (Norm Macdonald), becomes a bodybuilder after getting beaten up by an Anglo punk. "With the references coming, people think that's political," said Lussan. "Well, it's not because the guy who beats him up was not supposed to be English. I couldn't find the right French-Canadian actor to do it."

Doing the casting of *Leaguard*, a political comedy, was political, he notes. Lussan says that he cast Macdonald, one of his producers at university, in the supporting role "because I was looking for a character actor." Lussan says that, unlike his colleague Bryan Forbes, he is not as relativist—his works by intent "I feel like an extreme," he said. "I want you to walk down the street. I am thinking, 'I'm like a pointer.' But, by heaven, his work may contain political implications that he never intended. It is, after all, the story of a French-Canadian man from a dysfunctional family who passionately desires his bright and artistic poetic escape."

At Léolo's premiere last Sunday in Geneva, a poetic French-Canadian from a dysfunctional family delivered an end-of-the-world statement to the Palais des Festivals. But even before leaving for Geneva, Lussan already more excited about going to Alaska for a summer fishing trip. "I want to always be in motion," he said. "When I'm riding my Harley south, I'm trying to explore Alaska. It's like the place I'll go to and I'll say, 'I love it.' And I should be writing. Writing is very painful for me." He added, "When I was making *Léolo*, it was with the conviction that I wasn't making it. I would do. For Jean-Jacques Lussan, an artist living in the face of indifference, the movies offer no escape."

BRIAN D. JOHNSON



TELEVISION

Prime-time shakeup

The CBC gives itself a bold new look

One year ago this month, Ron Fries, vice-president of arts and entertainment at CBC TV, addressed 1,200 executives at a glitzy cocktail reception at the Pangloss Theatre in downtown Toronto. There to unveil the network's schedule for the 1995-1996 season, Fries made the announcement, unusual for any network, that network officials had decided to make only one addition to the entire fall lineup of English-language programming. They would be adding the half-hour newsreel program *Canada Now* to the network's regional lineup of mid-evening dramas and cartoon-afternoon shows, followed by the flagship news program, *The National*. *The Journal* at 10 p.m. "It all works," said an enthusiastic Fries, "in my change of." Twelve months later, things had clearly changed. Last week, CBC president Gerald Treisman announced that he and Fries, working with Tom McQuinn, vice-president of news, current affairs and newsweek, were launching a radical transformation of the program lineup for the coming fall season at Canada's national public network. "What we're doing this year is simple," said Fries. "We are redefining prime time."

Although some critics have filed with the new lineup, there appeared to be broad agreement that within network circles and from outside observers that the changes are innovative, ambitious and unique among mainstream broadcasters. Most dramatic of all is that, starting in September, *The National* and its 30-year-old current-affairs counterpart, *The Journal*, will move forward one hour, to start at 9 p.m. in most parts of the country—placing the hour-long news package in prime-time TV's most watched slot. And as another surprising move, the network will eliminate its late evening regional newscasts, while adding another half hour to the beginning of hour-long regional perspective newscasts. And it will kill the short-lived *Newsweek*.

Switching the *National* and *Journal* hour to the earlier time slot opens the prime-time hours into two blocks, which CBC officials said will be thematically distinct. The earlier block, running from 7 to 9 p.m., will offer a combination of mainstream and family-oriented dramatic programs, as well as such popular current-affairs shows as the 58th edition. The period from 10 p.m. is intended to be devoted to a purely adult audience with feature films, documentaries and entertainment programs. Doc-

Maclean's: "radical" changes were needed to avoid audience decline

MacQuinn: "The whole philosophy is to make an entirely different schedule from other North American broadcasters"

The changes are the first signs of a new plan to emerge over the next two to three years, that William has dubbed the "restructuring" of the CBC. Faced with the attrition over the next several years of up to 200 TV channels delivered by American and other cable satellites—the so-called double-play—aided by new cable TV technology, Viacom has struck a deal to continue to rethink CBC strategy.

One change that is "very much on the front burner," said Fries, involves a proposal to create a CBC operation called *MacQuinn*, to be headed by broadcaster from the United States. As well, executives are examining the possibility of adding new CBC channels aimed at distinct audiences—so-called niche programming—as well as forging alliances with its broadcasting counterparts. Within the CBC, meanwhile, there said management is aiming at greater cohesiveness—what he called "cross fertilization"—between radio and TV services, and between its French and English divisions.

Last week, however, the focus was clearly on the unprecedented changes coming to the network's prime-time schedule. "Instead of going head-to-head with other networks," said McQuinn, "our whole point now is to complement them." According to National associate Peter MacQuinn, that sort of thinking is vital to CBC's survival. "I am a firm believer that if we had not done something radical, we were going to have serious audience problems," said MacQuinn. "In ten years when reality

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HYUNDAI

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Canadians get 40 or 50 channels, an absolutely huge task in itself, if not in itself."

Frost said that the new schedule also attempts to deal with two broad changes in the TV audience. The first is what he called "the greying of the television public." Middle-aged baby boomers and Boomers are going to bed earlier—often before the end of the *Nation/Journal* hour. At the same time, he noted, young adults and those with what he called "quicker" tastes are often just tuning in during the late-evening hours. "What we will have now," said Frost, "is a two-hour block in which we will be able to give those viewers interesting provocative programs."

Among the shows that Frost says he plans to run at Cinema Canada, which will produce such offbeat and controversial movies as the recently unveiled *Love of Michael*, by Quebec filmmaker Dany Armand, May at the show would have reported heavy editing in the traditional prime-time period, said Frost. He is also putting the finishing touches on a weekly variety program to showcase Canadian musicians, likely to be hosted by Ralph Remington, currently co-host of the five, one-hour current-affairs show, *Midday As Well*, Frost said that he intends to devote a weekly two-hour slot to Quebec dramas and documentaries, which will be dubbed or subtitled, beginning with the highly popular 28-part historical drama *Les Filles du Capitaine* (The Daughters).

The new moves were not without critics. Paul Askey, a Toronto communications consultant and executive director of the 1996 Cable-Broadcasters Task Force on Broadcasting Policy, said it was "unwise" to get The National and The Journal on general time-limited hours. Said Askey: "They're doing on the main network what I thought they got the license to do on Newsworld—put the news back and center."

And although CRTC officials claimed that the

changes will be accomplished with no layoffs, some CRTC employees were clearly bitter. Said Frank Cosentino, who for 14 years has been the anchor of the half-hour late-night news show *The Maritime Tonight*: "We are just

possibly the network will require us actual increase." But he added, "The overall strategy is impressive." Orders at the industry club is agreed. Said Michael McCre, president of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, which



McQueen: 'entirely different schedule from other North American broadcasters'

going away our audience to other stations. They are taking a horrible, horrible risk with this—a risk that doesn't need to be taken."

Advertising executives, too, were worried by the public impact of the changes. Peter Swain, president of Toronto-based Media Buying Service, which purchases commercial time for advertisers, said that the net effect of the changes will likely be "to move content, or

representing privately owned stations across the country, including 29 CTV stations. "The CRTC is at least not quite ready, it seems to me." As it looks for positions in an increasingly competitive TV landscape, the CRTC is showing that it is ready to take big risks.

YVESK UNDER with DAVID TULLER
and **ATVCA ALOPCH** in **TV-10**

London, that had been controlled by the network. And the purchase sparked concerned speculation that the company is planning to move CTV to establish a competing network. Declared William McCre, vice president of Broadcasters Ltd., a CTV affiliate and owner with stations in Kingston, Ont., and Edmonton: "Every move they make suggests the possibility of them leaving CTV."

But both Baton president Douglas Bassett and CTV president John Casaday insisted that the network will remain intact. Last week's deal "doesn't change a thing," said Bassett. Still, he also complained that CTV was not paying enough for airtime on his stations and those of other affiliates, and he made it clear that his company may consider other purchases. Added Bassett: "We're interested in looking at any other opportunities for acquisition as long as they are on a television."

For his part, Casaday said that any speculation about a new Baton-owned network was unfounded. "Mr. Bassett has been very vocal about his commitment to the network," said

Casaday. Since joining the network in February, 1996, Casaday, 39, has been trying to revamp CTV's corporate structure in an effort to quell persistent funding battles between Baton and the other partners. Baton, which is 52-percent owned by Toronto's Eaton family, is the largest of the eight, owning 11 of the network's 25-member stations. But it has only a single vote on CTV's board of directors, as do even the smallest partners. Bassett has repeatedly tried to arrange a structure that would ensure Baton control of the network.

In February, Casaday convinced the partners to agree to a new arrangement that would have left Baton as a simple affiliate, running network programs on its stations for a fee. But that agreement collapsed last month. Bassett's move since then indicates that the repositioning of Canada's second largest television network is far from over.

JOHN DALL

NEW DEALS AND AN OLD FEUD

As CRTC monitors outlined their plans to begin "negotiations" the network last week, various and associated at the rival CTV Television Network Ltd. were making new new deals. Toronto-based Baton Broadcasting Inc., the largest of the eight corporate partners that own the network, announced that it had acquired—subject to regulatory approval—two independent television stations in southwestern Ontario owned by the London-based Blackburn family.

Baton's action took place just two months after it purchased the national television rights to the lucrative Toronto Blue Jays baseball games and in the same month as it bought several top-rated U.S. sports shows, including *Murphy Brown* and *Nom*

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BOOKS

The sins of the father

Benjamin Cheever revisits his own past

THE PLAGIARIST
by Benjamin Cheever
(Macmillan/McGraw-Hill, 328 pages, \$25.95)

Benjamin Cheever perfumes his extraordinary first novel with the usual sort of dachshund about the story being fictional—"Any resemblance to events or persons, living or dead, is entirely coincidental." But his account of a young man's struggle with his father, a famous writer, is strikingly similar to the author's own background. He is the son of the brilliant short-story writer and novelist John Cheever, who died in 1982. *The Plagiarist* puts the senior Cheever, at the time of a character named Icarus Proctor, under the microscope, although most of what it reveals is already well known: John Cheever's tall-collared, his beautiful, his extramarital affairs, his love of bicycling. More poignantly, the novel also suggests that the elder Cheever's ordinary and apocryphal come close to ruining his son. As a psychiatrist tells Benjamin Cheever's fictional alter ego, Arthur Proctor, "You don't know where you begin and your father ends."

Arthur is clearly a young man with problems. He is so lacking in self-confidence that he has to only whisper his own opinions and simply tell others what they want to hear. Being a dachshund has its advantages, however. Interviewed for a job at *The American Reader* magazine—a satire of *The Reader's Digest*—he spouts a lot of right-wing opinions that perfectly reflect the magazine's editorial stance. Arthur not only gets hired, but begins a steady climb up the editorial hierarchy, thanks to his unswerving loyalty to one of its best libel editors.

Arthur's relations with women are scarcely more admirable. He is the type of man who appears almost superhumanly accommodating to the opposite sex, while nursing a secret hatred. He likes to fantasize about pumping bullets into an imaginary beauty called Lisa. On the other hand, he is completely dominated by his wife, Faith, who loves money, hates sex, and makes Arthur sleep in the spare room with the girl.

The great accomplishment of *The Plagiarist* is that Cheever actually makes such a pathetic figure attractive. For all his faults, Arthur has a core of struggling decency and a perceptive, lucid sense of humor that supplies the novel with its distinctive voice. *The Plagiarist* is a vision of *The American Reader* is one of the most deeply flawed satires of a magazine in recent fiction. As Arthur soon discovers, *The Reader* is run by bought men. The publishers and owners, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, pay their editors as well as the rest of them, have swallowed their recent contempt for the magazine's mediocrity. They put in short, lay down reading list articles and struggling to stay awake (Arthur's play is to prop his chin on a sharp pencil).

Out of a dark sense of rebellion Arthur writes a sentimental story and submits it to the magazine under his father's name. Icarus agrees to go along with the trick—but he never offers a single word of praise or encouragement for Arthur's writing. The omission hurts Arthur deeply, and suggests a parallel grief in the life of Benjamin Cheever.

In the end, *The Plagiarist* is more capital than sad, more triumphant than depressing. Arthur eventually becomes free, and even the ivy Faith begins to lose. It offers no serious competition to John Cheever at his best, but, despite some flat passages, its witty disdain voice is Benjamin Cheever's own. For a son struggling with a famous father's ghost, that is a most promising beginning.

JOHN BEMROSE



Cheever: witty dachshund voice



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The unjust society

A prominent liberal slams America's elite

It had been exactly one week since the streets of Los Angeles erupted in riots, and John Kenneth Galbraith's mail honestly says that he was not surprised by the violence. The economist's latest work, *The Culture of Contentment* (Thomas Allen & Son \$29.95), had recently hit the bookshelves, and in it Galbraith eloquently denounces a society

picture is signed, in a reference to the symbols of the U.S. political parties, "A magic elephant rule. At home it would have been on a drinker, Jerico.") Then, pointing to a red lapel pin designating his status as a commander of the French Legion of Honor, he smiled and said, "I got that on to get my picture taken for *Star Trek*," to show my identification with the



Gabraith with Kitty: an 'essentially pessimistic' examination of his country

suspended cyanide with
set and warrent. At one point during a 90-
minute interview in the book-lined study of his
Cassidagie, Moss, being, he led a reporter by
the elbow on a stouptage tour of the photo-
graphs on his study wall. "These are all day old
breasts," said the ex-loof, eight such Colburns,
pointing to shots that included such jettisoners
as Adolf Stevenson, John F. Kennedy and Eugene
McCarthy, on whose presidential cam-
paign Colburns worked. "And here is one
decade of it," he said, pointing to a 1968
photo of Jacqueline Kennedy and her sister,
Lee Radziwili, sitting in a sofa, where Colburns
stood for two years as U.S. ambassador. (The

French and that I hope Québec stays in Canada."

For most of the interview, Gellerauth sat at a window overlooking a lawn sprinkled with hydrangeas and daffodils, occasionally copping his hand around his right ear, at which he wears a hearing aid, and frequently acknowledging his opinions with a forceful sweep of his hands. He shares the stately redbrick house, which borders the campus of Harvard University, with his wife of 34 years, Rita, 80. (They have three sons.) At times, Gellerauth spoke about his nonpolitical interests — his favorite contemporary author is Canada's Robertson Davies.

and he is considered a world expert on the Victorian writer Anthony Trollope.

But the economist is most passionate about the state of American society. Although he adds that "The Culture of Comfortable" "pays quite a bit to my earlier works" which focused on corporations and the economy, he stressed that his new book goes further: "What I am attempting is to formulate the political consequences of self-satisfied well-being," said Galbraith. "In the wake of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush," he added, "it seemed that the time was right."

Galbraith opens his new book by noting how every ruling class in history has employed intellectuals as the right to portray its rule as natural. The contemporary American elite, according to Galbraith, also wields an additional weapon "the rich cloak of democracy."

More productive than earlier economic systems, capitalism has a more populous, dense, large and wealthy enough to ensure the election of leaders who perpetuate a system that favors the already favored. The result, writes Galbraith, is a society defined by "the political economy of contentment."

With dark eloquence, Galbraith enumerates the legacy of rule by the contented. Lured to use their money spent on the less advantaged, he argues, they band together to elect those who promise lower taxes. But although they claim to detest government spending, the contented are adroit as their adversaries of



Rising in Los Angeles: a decade of federal budget cuts made the city ripe for unrest

it. Providing for public education, socialized medicine and what Galtbraith calls "the diverse needs of the great urban classes" they are as wasteful, unimportant to social security (the U.S. equivalent of the oblique pension), military defense and reducing failed financial institutions they are as public enemy will spend.

Revolving the master of laissez-faire, in the 1980s the corporate encouraged a frenzy of deregulation, letting bank-bond raiders dismantle viable companies, and allowing those running savings-and-loan institutions to invest depositors' money in shaky ventures. Meanwhile, the supply-side policy of monetarism, which grants tight control of the money supply and a concomitant brightening of interest rates, to fight inflation, was losing the potency of any of the controlled.

For the bourgeois health of the American economy, the number was less auspicious. High interest rates pushed home ownership out of the reach of many. The rank of bankruptcies began to open American bank accounts, money-wise, painted up the currency's value, making American-made goods uncompetitive abroad. Most ominous, the nation's waning economic strength has forged a nation increasingly dependent on throwing around its military might to achieve its will abroad.

Galtbraith attributes his original interest in politics and his liberal political attitudes to his father. The economist is one of four children of William Galtbraith, a critic investor and county official, and his wife, Catherine. William Galtbraith was a prominent local Liberal who often took his family to hear his anti-Conservative speeches at party gatherings.

In 1968, at the age of 17, John Kenneth Galtbraith enrolled in social barbarism at the Ontario Agricultural College, now part of the University of Guelph. A few summers before his final year, he took a job with the college

investigating the conditions of tenant farmers in southwestern Ontario. Alarmed by what he saw, Galtbraith shifted his academic major to agricultural economics, graduating in 1971 and moving to the University of California at Berkeley. Working towards a PhD during the worst years of the Depression, Galtbraith gravitated towards the ideas of British economist John Maynard Keynes, who advocated government spending to spur economic growth.

After working for the U.S. government during much of the 1940s and serving on the editorial board of *Workers Magazine*, Galtbraith joined the faculty at Harvard in 1949, where, he says, "I have been in and off—some would say more off than on"—even since. Four years later, while working on Stimson's campaign for the White House, he published his landmark treatise, *American Capitalism: The Concept of Concentrating Power*. In that book, Galtbraith examined the rise of the giant corporations whose might was kept in check only by what he called "the countervailing power" of large distributors and the flourishing trade unions.

Since then, Galtbraith has consolidated his reputation as an influential social critic while refining his views in such popular books as *The Affluent Society* (1964) and *The New Industrial State* (1967). In the first, he described how corporations create artificial needs, something he called "the dependency effect." *The New Industrial State*, published when Galtbraith was a leading critic of the Vietnam War, examined the corporate bureaucracy—that he termed "the techno-structure"—whose only goal is its own survival.

Since then, with the acceleration of neo-conservatism, Galtbraith's voice has become increasingly bleak. *Countervailing: The Culture of Concentration*, Galtbraith describes it as "almost entirely without optimism." His pessimism is compounded, he said, by what he sees

in the Democratic party's shift to the right—fueled by its cynical determination to make the Republicans' appeal to the contempt of "If it were simply a question of whom we elect next autumn, it would be difficult," said Galtbraith. "But the question is what constituency controls the country. And that is the constituency of conservatism."

The failure of Ontario Premier Bob Rae to carry out many of his election promises since coming to power in 1990, Galtbraith said, offered grim proof of his thesis. "Even having won the election, Mr. Rae has discovered the weight of the contemptuousness," he noted "which seems to create the impression that everybody will ship along business in Ontario—with the possible exception of Ontario Hydro—if the contempt do not get their way."

That strangeness by the contempt of electoral reform, added Galtbraith, is concerning the American underclass into violence. The recent outbreak in Los Angeles and other cities, he said,

"shows more clearly than ever that the contempt here to let the politics of conservatism take before the dismantled old is for them." Looking out on his garden, Galtbraith paused, then added "What chance? Maybe people will finally start to hear me. It's never too late."

VICTOR DRYER is in Cambridge

Maclean's

BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Jurassic*, Abel (T)
- 2 *Durand, Marlowe*
- 3 *Jess, Morrison* (M)
- 4 *"If" Is He Inevitable*, Griffin (D)
- 5 *Cherry Lilies*, Ably (T)
- 6 *Miss-ives*, Corley
- 7 *The Pelican Brief*, Graham (D)
- 8 *Burden of Desire*, MacNeil (D)
- 9 *All Around the Town*, Clem (D)
- 10 *Knowing the Queen's Daughters*, Randall (M)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Revolutions from Within*, Siskin (D)
- 2 *Wonders of the Elders*, Emswiler and Saults (I)
- 3 *Shades of Confessions*, Wright (D)
- 4 *Worth Without Risk*, Cavallone, Galt (D)
- 5 *Papers Report*, Fiksen (D)
- 6 *The Culture of Concentration*, Galtbraith
- 7 *The New Industrial State*, Fennel
- 8 *Wendell's*, Strydom
- 9 *Been to Inn*, Alexander (M)
- 10 *The Sign and the Seal*, Alcott (D)

(I) Fiction best seller

Compiled by Brian Bellone



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for most cars sold in the U.S. Since they began publishing reports, Volvos have been at or near the top in each of their model categories.

Which may be a good reason for Jill Winder, mother of two, for owning a Volvo. Winder is a member of a car pool where the cars four out of five families drive Volvos.

Cecily Henssleridge is another person with a compelling argument for driving a Volvo. Two years ago, her husband Keith was in a serious accident in a Volvo and walked away. Since then, they've bought a new Volvo sedan and a wagon, which Cecily affectionately calls, "the tank."

Which is something we take as a compliment.

Drive safely.

VOLVO



Clippings from the Westray file

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

A newspaper reports: "Investors worried about Carruth's financial liabilities and the possibility of a permanent shutdown of its Westray coal mine knocked 16 per cent off the value of Carruth stock yesterday."

Another newspaper reports: "Plymouth, N.S. This growing coal-mining community was haying on it of dead poultry when four more miners' bodies were found."

A columnist writes: "Two powerful men, Carruth Resources chairman Clifford Frame and Nova Scotia Premier Donald Cameron, are being scrutinized by the public in the wake of the Westray mining disaster."

A newspaper reports: "Analysts said investors were worried about the possibility of permanent mine closure and Carruth's financial liabilities if it is dead in the water."

A newspaper reports: "Yesterday, the star released the names of the 11 dead miners, seven of whom were Nova Scotians. The victims were Dennis Devine, 35, and Thomas John, 35, both of Grande Cache, Alta.; Arlene Doherty, 46, Saskatoon; Dennis Short, 35, Trinidad; Mildred Nova Scotia; Larry Bell, 25, Boreham, Robert Doyle, 23, Plymouth; Robert Fyfe, 28, Westville; Mylan Giblin, 24, Antigonish; Eugene Johnson, 33, Newville; Harry McColligan, 41, Yvers, and Eric Molson, 38, River Heights."

Another newspaper reports: "OTTAWA—Energy department officials have withdrawn from public circulation a 53-page report on the danger of fires in Nova Scotia coal mines."

The columnist, at the fourth anniversary of the disaster, writes: "It is one of the most hazardous to mine. Mr. Frame knew that if he and his team of engineers could figure out a way to modernize the abandoned mine and get the coal out, customers would line up. That's why he waited."

A newspaper reports: "An investigation and potential liabilities could create uncertainty over the company's prospects, an analyst said."

The columnist writes: "In 1986, Mr. Cameron was the province's industry minister, and he was facing a tough election battle in his riding of Pictou East. He wanted something to give his constituents, and so he worked tirelessly to get the Westray mine opened again. His love, despite Westray's dangers, that the tough Scots in the riding would be willing to go back down into the mine."



A newspaper reports: "In December, 1987, the Cape Breton Development Corp. issued a decision and a scathing, unsolicited report to both the Nova Scotia and federal governments saying a coal mining venture in the Pictou area was neither economic nor safe because of seismic deposits."

The columnist writes: "In November, Mr. Cameron and political pressure to countermand the cautious bureaucrats and called for help from Robert Cameron, the former Cumberland/Colchester Conservative member of Parliament and a good friend of Mr. Frame's."

A newspaper reports: "As miners struggled to reach 15 miners still trapped and feared dead at the Pictou, N.S., mine, investors drove down Carruth's price 30 cents to \$2.70 on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The stock fell \$3.50 at one point at the day."

A newspaper reports: "Plymouth, N.S. — The funeral begins today. The 11 victims found dead Sunday—aged 22 to 41—left behind nine widows and 18 children."

A newspaper reports: "The mine is not abandoned."

The columnist writes: "Another ally became Public Works Minister Elaine Mackay, who represents the area in Parliament. John Buchanan, then the premier of Nova Scotia, also lobbied for the project."

A newspaper reports: "Critics from the United Mine Workers of America and Westray had not responded to workers' concerns about high methane levels in the mining area. They also said the workers did not have enough money they could escape to in case of a gas explosion and were not equipped with portable oxygen tanks, which are used in other mines."

A newspaper reports: "Meanwhile, Carruth's stock fell a further five cents to close at \$3.16 on the Toronto Stock Exchange yesterday."

The columnist writes: "They called Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who was not only a good friend of Mr. Cameron's, but whose son in Pictou County were extremely close, after all he'd been first elected as a by-election when Mr. Mackay lost him his seat and the 1984 general election."

A newspaper reports that Westray operations president Colin Deane says that miners of mine practices were "unsubstantiated allegations and an affront to our people. Mr. Stuart cannot always be predicted or controlled."

The columnist writes: "With funds such as these, Mr. Cameron won. The federal cabinet agreed to \$45 million in loan guarantees, plus a \$4-million interest-free loan, and Nova Scotia Power agreed to buy the coal."

A newspaper reports: "Federal Energy and Mines Minister Jake Epp didn't say whether Prime Minister Brian Mulroney played a role in the decision to help the Westray mine."

Clifford Frame on Newsworld: "The secret was a mine where there wasn't methane gas."

A newspaper reports: "SAC television reported past day that Carruth and people utilized by the company contributed less than \$30,000 to \$40,000 to the federal Tory party beginning in 1987."

Watt said



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MESSAGE FOR

M. Bill
WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. George

OF _____

PHONE NO. _____

IF EMERGENCY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CALL DIRECTLY TO YOUR CALL
CALLER TO EXT. 104	PLEASE CALL
WRITE TO TEL. NO.	NO CALL DATA

MESSAGE for info

DATE _____ TIME 10:21

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